THE MESSENGER.

Dr A H Strickler
14Feby83

"AS THE TRUTH IS IN JESUS."

VOL. LII.—NO. 20. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1883. WHOLE NO. 2523

THE MESSENGER.
ISSUED WEEKLY
BY THE
PUBLICATION BOARD
OF THE
REFORMED CHURCH
IN THE
UNITED STATES.
Office, 907 Arch Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
☞ For Terms &c., see BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Poetry.

TO JESUS.

Jesus most sweet, from the throne of Thy glory,
Cam'st Thou to seek the lost sheep who fled;
O Jesus most tender, Thou Shepherd most faithful,
Unto Thee draw me, Thy pathway to tread.

Me who am perishing, feeble, despairing,
Save me, O save me from Hell yawning wide;
Wash me, O Jesus, that pure I may love Thee,
Cleansed from all sin in Thy blood's healing tide.

Comfort of mourners, soul's sweet Consolation,
Love; Fountain of grace; Delight of all lands;
Saviour most bountiful; Shepherd most faithful,
Guard from the enemy, conquer Death's bands.

Jesus all loveliness; Bridegroom all tenderness;
Sweeter than honey, more fair than the Sun,
Grant to the wanderer grace and forgiveness;
Pleasures perennial when life's work is done.
—*From the Latin, by John B. Parker.*

Communications.

For The Messenger.

THE EXECUTIVE IN CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

The New Testament idea of Church government includes an executive. The least that may be said comparatively of it is that in point of dignity and importance it is equal to the judicial and legislative departments; and that a system of church government that has no executive department is as really defective as if the system included no judiciary. I do not now either assert or imply that the effectiveness of an ecclesiastical organization depends more on the vigor with which a resolution or plan is carried into effect than on the wisdom of the plan. For my present purpose it is sufficient to maintain that these three branches are co-ordinate and equally essential to the success of a system of government.

The government of the State and the government of the Church differ as the State itself differs from the Church. Ultimately both have their ground in God; but the Church grows forth from the economy of the Christian revelation, whilst the State is developed from natural human life. Though different in origin, genius and purpose, nevertheless State government and Church government have the same general features. Three principles and a threefold form of organization enter into each. Of civil government the executive is the right arm of strength and efficiency. Few, if any, would dispute the proposition. But Church government is just as really an organization which, to be effective, implies the harmonious co-operation of manifold agencies, all looking towards some common end. That end is the internal growth of her membership in faith and the obedience of love, and her outward progress in subduing the world to Jesus Christ. The Church as to her nature and design is not chiefly theoretic, but ethical and practical, not contemplative but aggressive. While she has the truth and cultivates spiritual knowledge, she is filled with heavenly energies, and exists for the very purpose of developing, disciplining and directing these infinite energies toward the accomplishment of the one great end for which the Son of man lived and wrought, died, and rose again.

Nearly all the images in which the Church is set forth in Holy Scripture represent her as an active, a working and militant organization. Jesus is a king, and His Church is a kingdom. He is the Captain of salvation going forth to conquer the nations, and His people are soldiers. The members of this kingdom are men called out to fight against sin and Satan; and their Christian virtues are spiritual weapons, defensive and offensive, which every soldier must be trained to wield effectively in battling for Christ and against Satan. No earthly institution, not even the army of the ancient Roman empire, has in its organization and purpose so much of the practical and militant as the kingdom of Christ. Above all other institutions the Church has been called into existence and organized, not for enjoyment or repose, not for the enactment of laws and the trial of causes, but especially to do effective work in the service of her great Head.

This New Testament idea of the Church implies at every point an executive system, or a form of organization in which the entire membership, ministers and people, each in his place and sphere, are so influenced and directed that their resources are developed, and that all their energies are wisely applied to the service of Christ's kingdom. The Church exists to the end that she may dare and do spiritual deeds, and if need be, as a brave soldier, also suffer in achieving victories over sin and worldliness. Such an aim of existence, it may perhaps be superfluous to say, is very different from enacting laws or making regulations, and from erecting a judicial tribunal and conducting a trial, necessary and important as these departments of government may be. But just as in the State, organized and well-directed activity requires a civil executive, so in the Church, the development of her resources and the wise application of her powers implies a spiritual executive, a class of men who have authority to counsel individuals and churches, to direct agencies, and oversee the general affairs of a Classis or a Synod. In other words, the Reformed Church needs an executive department in her organization as really as a legislature and a judiciary. Her growth and extension presuppose each and all alike.

The necessity of an executive appears however not merely from the consideration of the New Testament idea of the Christian Church. It comes clearly to view also, when we reflect upon our past history. By common consent we are not accomplishing our mission satisfactorily. Our financial, moral and spiritual abilities are latent, or at least only partially made available. We devise good measures to do effective work, measures which have the general approval of ministers and laymen. We adopt resolutions, and reiterate them. General Synod makes recommendations and requests, and both the Synods and the Classes endorse them. The requests and the recommendations are needful and proper. In the main, ministers and people admit their propriety. Yet the results do not fulfill the expectations nor satisfy the conscience of our membership. Many intelligent elders concede and lament that year by year we fall short of our aim. There has indeed been much progress. We are doing a great deal more now than we did thirty years ago. Yet it is a question whether our progress in effective work is proportionate to the growth of our resources and the increase of our membership. I may even say it is a question whether our progress in effective work keeps pace with the growing desire and purpose of ministers and people to accomplish greater things. There is among us a desire and a will to do more work in the department of missions, of classical and theological education and of publication, than we are performing. Though a large part of our people are not properly alive to their obligations and to the demands of the age, yet I am safe in affirming that the membership as a whole, East and West, North and South, is prepared to work for Christ's kingdom with greater efficiency than has yet at any time characterized us.

Why then is the work not done? Why it is the most common complaint among us that we pass resolutions again and again, and devise approved measures, and yet to say the most, our hopes are only partially fulfilled? Why is it that whilst we are doing more to day than we did thirty years ago, yet after all we are probably accomplishing less in proportion to our large increased resources than we accomplished then? One great cause of our disappointments and shortcomings is to be found in our defective organization. We have no permanent executive. Our organization does not provide for carrying measures into execution as wisely as it provides for devising measures. Plans are commonly dead things, not because they are bad, but because there is not among us a class of men who have the duty and the right to lay hold of plans and resolutions, and thus vitalize them. Resolutions sink into oblivion because no one is empowered to make them live in the memory and action of our congregations.

Of course I do not imply that the absence of a permanent executive is the only defect in our organization. Nor do I imply that the absence of an executive is the only cause of our shortcomings. Other causes also have doubtless operated and are still operating. Nor do I assume that, had we an executive, these evils would all necessarily disappear. I mean no more than this, that the want of a permanent executive is a serious defect in our ecclesiastical polity, and this defect hinders, perhaps more than any other one thing, the efficiency and progress of our general Church operations. E. V. G.

For The Messenger.

A CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

The solid and conservative tone of the MESSENGER has for many years commanded the respect and admiration of the thoughtful portion of its readers. In the No. of the 2d of May, in a *quasi* editorial position, appears an article headed the "Fate of Prohibition," in which the writer says, amongst other things, "We do not hesitate to say, however, that the proposition to compensate is an unrighteous one, and its introduction at this time, a piece of iniquitous trickery, worthy of the cause in whose interest it was done." Every member of the Legislature is required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides as follows: "Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or PROPERTY without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." JUSTICE FIELD of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Bartemeyer vs. Iowa, 18th Wallace, page 129, amongst other things, says, "I have no doubt of the power of the State to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors when such regulation does not amount to the right of property in them. The right of property in an article involves the power to sell and dispose of such article, as well as to use and enjoy it. Any act which declares that the owner shall neither sell nor dispose of it, nor use and enjoy it, confiscates it, depriving him of his property without due process of law." JUSTICE BRADLEY of the same court, delivering an opinion in the same case, says: "When such rights (the right to make and sell alcoholic liquors) stand in the way of the public good, they can be removed by awarding compensation to the owner. By that portion of the 14th amendment by which no State may make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, or take life, liberty or property without due process of law, it has now become the fundamental law of this country, that life, liberty and property are sacred rights which the Constitution of the United States guarantees to its humblest citizen against oppressive legislation." The case of Bartemeyer vs. Iowa is I believe the last case before that court on State prohibition on liquor cases. No decisive opinion was rendered because it turned out that the case was not in a situation for a decision of the question, but the judges did not hesitate to express their sentiments in regard to the protection to property secured by the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. But apart from all constitutional questions, there is an inherent monitor in the bosom of a just man which gives him pause when he is asked to give effect to a law which if adopted he knows will result in the confiscation of his neighbour's property. That the amount of capital involved in this kind of property in the State of Pennsylvania must be very large, is apparent from this fact, that for the year ending June 30th, 1880, (we have no later statistics) the amount contributed by this kind of capital in the State of Pennsylvania to the State and National governments, was three million eight hundred and eighty-one thousand and seventy-six dollars and thirty one cents. Let it be conceded that a bare majority have the right to put a *wolf's head* on this kind of property and make it valueless in the hands of the owner, will it not make this class of people hate their government and despise the laws which no longer afford protection to property; and when riot, insurrection and danger come from the criminal classes and from discontented laborers, will they under such circumstances have any heart to aid in the protection of property when no mercy was shown them or any respect for *their* property. They will not be slow to perceive that it matters not to the owner whether his property is swept away by a decree in council, a constitutional enactment or a troop of horse; in any event the owner is deprived of it. These are questions which a statesman must weigh and ponder over. His act is not alone for the present but for all time to come, and in view of the danger of setting a precedent which may come to plague us hereafter. JUSTICE

For the Messenger.

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

At the last annual meetings of the Synods of the United States, Potomac and Pittsburg, the completion of the Endowment of the Professorship of English Literature in Franklin and Marshall College was commended to the pastors, consistories and people under their care. $10,000 have been secured by interest bearing notes and cash from the Alumni.

It is now proposed to raise the remaining $15,000 by $100 obligations, payable in five equal annual payments without interest. We need, therefore, one hundred and fifty pastors, congregations or charges, to assume the payment of $20 a year for five successive years, to commence with July 1st, A. D., 1883. Then with the end of the centennial celebration in A. D., 1887, of Franklin, and semi-centennial of Marshall College, the work will be completed. This subject will be brought to the notice of the different Classes this spring, and should be vigorously laid hold of, that a good report could be made by commencement. There is a special reason why it should be completed promptly by the Church and friends of the college. It will aid a movement now being made, to have individual friends of the cause of Christian education, who have the means and need but the assurance of such a general interest as the success of this effort would show, to give largely to increase the efficiency of the college. Any other denomination and friends of such an institution as we have, would ask for half a million, and get it too.

These friends we want to erect an Astronomical Observatory with the necessary apparatus for that department of the college. A separate building for the department of natural sciences, particularly to remove to the laboratory out of the college building, and a fire-proof library building.

After Pardee Hall, Swarthmore College, and Westchester Academy almost at our doors, with many others in this land, were laid in ashes; it seems with our college and seminary libraries and the collection of the Historical Society in the same building with the Laboratory and the Society Halls with those valuable collections in so great danger to be consumed almost at any time, that the Church should wake up before she justly brings upon herself the condemnation of coming generations.

It requires, now, only a slight effort on the part of all, when the college will be put in such a condition that a steady flow of legacies and gifts will of necessity go in that direction. C. W. H.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALCOTT LITERARY SOCIETY OF MERCERSBURG COLLEGE.

Our readers are aware that, under the rules of Mercersburg College, since its revival under the efficient management of the Rev. Dr. Aughinbaugh, students of both sexes are received. Accordingly, a respectable number of young ladies now avail themselves of the admirable opportunity offered to acquire a thorough classical and English education.

These ladies have organized themselves into a literary society for their mutual improvement under the name of the "Louisa M. Alcott Literary Society." They meet weekly, and the exercises are those which are usually adopted by College Societies of the other sex. This Society held its first anniversary in the chapel of the college on Friday evening last. The programme was admirably arranged and most pleasingly and effectually executed. After a prayer by Dr. Aughinbaugh, the exercises were opened by a chorus by the Society, called "The Joys of Spring," which was very well rendered.

The salutatory was delivered by Miss Annie McDowell, and was a chaste and appropriate address, and contained many pretty sentiments very prettily expressed. The first recitation, "The Ride of Collins Graves," by Miss Minnie Yakey, was well delivered and well received by the audience. Miss Jennie Campbell read an essay on "Vernal Days," in which the peculiar beauties of Spring were delightfully portrayed. A musical trio, "Sweet and Low," was rendered by Misses Grace A. Ritchey, Ada Smith and Edith Rearick. This performance was highly complimented by those of the audience whose musical acquirements qualify them for critics. "Joan of Arc in Rheims," was recited by Miss Kate Steiger, with much effect. Her clear enunciation and unconstrained manner were particularly marked and indicated much elocutionary ability.

An essay on "The Importance of a Well-spent Youth," was read by Miss Anna M. Deatrich. The topic was treated in a calm, philosophic way which would have done infinite credit to a thoughtful mind, in the evening of life, who had retrospectively discoursed over the advantages of improving the earlier years of human life, and whose meditations had been suggested by the observation of the baleful effects of misimproved opportunities. The practical good sense of this composition was very obvious to her hearers. Miss Grace Ritchey read a condensed biographical sketch of Miss Louisa M. Alcott, the celebrated literary lady from whom the society is named. The composition of Miss Ritchey comprised all the elements of good writing, clearness, condensation and force, with sufficient of the ornate to insure completeness. A charming and simple love song, called "My Love's a little Fisher Maid," was delightfully sung by Miss Ena Hoffman. Miss Nancy Rupley next recited "The American Forest Girl." As an elocutionist, Miss Rupley is conspicuous, and the people of Mercersburg are her debtors for many admirable recitations on former occasions.

The young ladies issue a weekly paper, which they call the "Alcott Gazette." The editor—or "editress"—is chosen, we believe, every month. On this occasion the paper was under the efficient management of Miss Keren Hollinger. Its columns were well filled with choice original articles and short paragraphs, and its selections were made with tact and taste. Miss Hollinger's journalistic ability is indisputable.

The exercises of the evening closed with a duet, by Misses Steiger and Rupley, called "The Starboard Watch." After a few complimentary remarks by Dr. Aughinbaugh, which fully voiced the sentiments of the large and intelligent audience, this delightful entertainment closed. The entertainment we considered exceptionally good. There were no commonplaces, no affectations, but all was simple, natural and forcible. All the exercises were good and no one can be said to have been deservedly superior to the others. Each one acquitted herself admirably. Our best wishes for their prosperity and success in their laudable effort for intellectual advancement, shall ever attend the young ladies of the Alcott Literary Society.—*Valley Spirit.*

Family Reading.

UNTIL THE END.

Margaret J. Preston.

To do God's will—that's all
That need concern us; not to carp or ask
The meaning of it; but to ply our task
Whatever may befall;
Accepting good or ill as He shall send,
And wait until the end.

What if a spire of grass
Should dare assert itself against His power,
And question wherefore He withheld the shower
Or let the tempest pass
To shred its stem and pour its juices out,
Or shrivel it with drought?

Each atom God hath made
Yields to His primal law obedience true,
Whether it be a star, a drop of dew,
Forest or ferny blade.
Should one resist, the world would feel the spell;
"Behold! a miracle!"

If Nature thus can bow,
With acquiescence absolute, profound,
Before the mysteries that gird her round,
Nor ever disallow
The pressure of the Hand above her, why
Should not this conscious *I*?

Wherefore is man so loth,
Without presumptuous quest into the cause
Of this or that, in God's inviolate laws,
To trust, as Nature doth,
Content, although he may not comprehend,
To wait until the end!

—*Independent.*

HOW MRS. TRASK GOT ACQUAINTED IN CHURCH.

"I declare, I've half a mind never to enter the First Church again as long as I live!" Mrs. Trask exclaimed indignantly, as she threw her gloves on the bureau, and gave a savage jerk to her bonnet-strings.

"Why, what new revelation has brought you to such a decision in regard to the First Church?" asked her husband. "Have your sharp eyes detected some architectural flaw, rendering the structure unsafe, or is the minister found wanting in eloquence, or guilty of apostasy?"

"Neither, so far as I know; the building is very beautiful and commodious, and I greatly enjoyed Mr. Matthews' preaching. But the people, mercy! They are like animated icebergs—so haughty and distant, I shall never feel at home among them."

"It must seem very odd and lonely to you, my dear, coming as you did from a church where we had so many warm friends," was the sympathetic answer; "yet the people seem pleasant and social with each other," he added. "Perhaps they don't know that we are entire strangers and waiting for an introduction."

"They will have to continue waiting, for we have no one to introduce us. For my part, I think uniting with the church ought to be sufficient recommendation and introduction for its members to greet each other with a friendly word."

"I think so, too, and see nothing improper in your setting a good example by being the first to speak. I saw that fine-looking woman that sat in front of us last Sunday introducing herself, and noticed she met with a most cordial reception."

"Yes; but allow me to suggest that the elegance of her apparel had much to do with the warmth of her reception. What seems a graceful condescension in silk and velvet would be regarded as an impertinent demand for recognition in plain cashmere."

"Perhaps so. I know the feminine code of etiquette is terribly severe; but thought perhaps it might be somewhat relaxed within the pale of the church. However, such a peculiar rule must have equal force in all directions. I am sure it would be quite safe for you to speak to the lady that sits with her children directly opposite us."

"What! The woman with the plaid shawl and the funny-looking, home made bonnet!" exclaimed Mrs. Trask, disdainfully. "Really, I don't know that I am particularly anxious to make her acquaintance."

"Ahem! I'm afraid all the pride of the First Church is not enrolled in silk and velvet," was her husband's significant reply.

Mrs. Trask colored guiltily as she endeavored to explain her position.

"You know, Frank, that I am not greatly influenced by style of dress or even wealth in the selection of my friends. I could easily overlook the home-made bonnet, but the face beneath it was neither intelligent nor refined enough for me to consider her an acquisition even to my present limited circle."

"And yet you might be a valuable acquisition to her circle," Mr. Trask said, earnestly; "her face was kindly, and denoted strength of character, and the acquaintanceship and help of one that had been blessed with superior advantages might improve its expression materially as the good taste and cunning fingers of Madam Arnold would that of the objectionable bonnet. I think, my dear, that we should seek to minister, rather than be ministered unto—to give freely, even as we have received."

"I am sure I think we give all that we are able to," Mrs. Trask replied, purposely misconstruing her husband's words—she had sometimes thought him a little too liberal, considering his small salary.

"Perhaps we do our duty so far as money is concerned, although I am not sure even as to that; but people are often very liberal with money, yet selfish and niggardly in the sharing of their most precious treasures. We know that in domestic life, unselfish love, not wealth, is the prime requisite of happiness. The model family is one where each inmate of the household contributes generously his best gifts for the good of all the rest. The father environs it with his protecting care and mature wisdom; the halo of a mother's thoughtful love and tender sympathy rests upon it, a scholarly elder son brings the advanced ideas and knowledge gained from books; his sister the little graces and refinements of society. To one has been given the voice of song, and the home is made to resound with music, while the dark shadows are driven away by the ready wit and lively repartee of another.

"Such, I believe, should be the church of Christ. Only a larger family, where each and every member brings his individual gifts and lays them freely upon its altar. The man endowed by his Maker with persuasive eloquence, or financial ability, has no right to keep these talents solely for the use of the political caucus or counting-room. The woman that has enjoyed superior advantages of education and culture should seek to help those who have been less fortunate. Every intellectual gift or social attainment should be brought to bear in the right direction. The sweet voice, the sympathetic tear, the merry laugh, all have a place and a grand work to do in the elevation of society and the advancement of Christ's kingdom."

Mrs. Trask thought seriously of her husband's earnest words during the ensuing week, and for the first time realized how selfish had been her life, how narrow her sphere of usefulness. Possessed of a cultured mind and rare social qualities, she had regarded them not as gifts from God to be used in His service, but merely as so many stepping stones placed for her own convenience and advancement in society. Mindful to some extent of the obligations that rested upon her, she had not been neglectful of what had been termed Christian labor; yet the work for which she was really best gifted, had been left undone. She had given bread to the hungry, but paid no attention to the higher needs of the famishing souls about her. She had clothed the naked, but by the coolness of her reception had chilled the heart of the uninteresting guest whom her husband had invited to their home. Inexperienced as a nurse, she had proffered her inefficient service in sickness to families whose threshold she had never deigned to cross in time of health, when an hour spent in bright social converse with some tired mother and her growing boys and girls might have done incalculable good She had taken great credit to herself for seeking the companionship only of congenial spirits and intellectual equals or superiors. Claiming freedom from the pride of wealth, she had yet harbored and nursed with fondest care a far more deadly pride—the pride of culture.

Conscientious and practical, for Mrs. Trask to see her sin was to repent thereof, and repentance meant reformation. She did not leave the First Church, but seeing there a broad field of labor, commenced work at once, using gladly the best and most polished implements at her command She soon made the acquaintance not only of the woman to whom her husband alluded, but of the sad faced widow she had often met in the aisle, the shy young couple, evidently from the country, who had lately taken seats in front of them, and of the lonely girl she had noticed in a distant corner of the church. To these, and many others in the congregation, to rich as well as poor, her kindly words and sympathetic friendship brought strength and comfort, and she felt herself no longer "a stranger in a strange place," but one of many workers in her Master's vineyard. —*N. W. Christian Advocate.*

ALL OR NONE.

We had listened together to a solemn sermon, my young friend and I, as we walked home I said to him:

"Why is it that you cannot be convinced and become a Christian?"

"Oh," he replied, gaily, "I am convinced. There's nothing the matter with my head; the difficulty is with my heart. I don't want to be one—at least not yet. I have ambitious plans for life which it would be very bitter for me to forego, and I would have to forego them if I became a Christian."

"Why so?"

"Because it is not in my nature to halve things. It must be all or none with me. Now, if I became a Christian—I don't mean one of your mere professors, but an out-and-out follower of Christ—I could see no stopping-place between that and becoming a minister, and a minister I will not be. It would be to abandon the cherished ideas of a lifetime. The traditions of my family lead me into politics, and there I must find my arena—not in the narrowness of the pulpit."

After some urgency on my part we separated, and this peculiar subject was never renewed between us again.

Years passed away, and the same friend and I met at a large social gathering After a little desultory talk he suddenly and somewhat bitterly turned to me—

"Do you know I am an utterly disappointed and thwarted man?"

I expressed my surprise.

"Yes," said he, "all paths in life seem closed to me. You know with what high hopes I began my career, which was to end in noble statesmanship. The fortunes of war soon put an end to that. Then I sought military distinction, and threw myself with all my soul into the terrible struggle. My health was utterly wrecked before I had seen one year of service. I turned, after the close of the war, to literature—my education at least remained to me; and that hope has collapsed of late, and you see me now a thwarted and broken-spirited man."

My thoughts went back to the deliberate choice that brilliant mind had made on that well remembered Sabbath night. I wondered if my friend's did the same; if it did, he gave no sign.

Only a few years went by, and in silence and sorrow my friend went out of life into the great hereafter. Whether the heart that had so long held out, despite the conviction of the head, yielded at last who dare say? If it did, he left no record of it.—*Ex.*

WHEN WE ARE ALONE.

Sickness takes aside, and sets us alone with God. We are taken into His private chamber, and there He converses with us face to face. The world is afar off, our relish for it is gone, and we are alone with God. Many are the words of grace and truth which He then speaks to us. All our former props are struck away, and now we must lean on God alone. The things of earth are felt to be vanity; man's help is useless, man's sympathy deserts us. We are cast wholly upon God, that we may learn that His praise and His sympathy are enough. "If it were not for pain," says one, "I should spend less time with God. If I had not been kept awake with pain, I should have lost one of the sweetest experiences I ever had in my life. The disorder of my body is the very help I want from God; if it does its work before it lays me in the dust, it will raise me up in heaven."—*Ex.*

LESSON OF THE VIOLET.

A violet was lodged near the steps of a house where, in the early spring, it could receive the noonday sun. When a pleasant day came around the sunshine touched it tenderly and it began to lift itself up to see once more the world from which it had been so long retired and to hear the bird songs that were part of the vernal happiness. But the north wind happened to see it, and enraged at its audacity and presumption, and especially at its contempt of hyperborean authority, attacked it fiercely and drove it back to its seclusion. It was the most savage wind of the season. The brightness and joy that were appearing where it had reigned, with its rigors and destructions irritated it to unaccustomed passion, and its bluster was such as neither December nor January had equalled. Its wrath was all concentrated upon the retreating violet. By night and day it scolded, shook its fists, brandished its weapons, shrieking, threatening and abusing as only the north wind can. And then it came with chilling rains, after which it beat it with snow and pelted it with rain and hail. The least sign of activity in the violet would start it up, when, all over again, it would bear its reproaches and peltings for daring to intrude its flippant vanities upon the traditional gravity of the season. All this while the violet said nothing. Why should it fight with anything so unreasoning as a Rocky Mountain tempest? But as it had opportunity it sent its roots a little further down into the soil and starting the life to circulating through its stems and leaves, waited for the wind to become jaded and discouraged, when it would no longer interfere with its liberty. And at length it had its reward, for one bright day it pushed up its purple face and smiled a breath of fragrance on the air, the north wind only frowning, grumbling, then sulkily stalking off to leave it to itself. When the owner who had planted and watched it leaned down close to see its beauty and inhale its sweetness, it pleasantly whispered in his ear, "Let me be a lesson to you. When men assail you, just let them have their way. Nothing is gained by fighting ill-tempered passion. Wait in patience, do your work as you can, believe in the coming sunshine, look out hopefully on the future, trust in God, and when your assailants have wearied themselves and gone off, you can smile and be thankful just as I do to-day."—*Workman.*

BE YOU A LADY?

As a young lady walked hurriedly down State street upon a bleak November day, her attention was attracted to a deformed boy coming toward her carrying several bundles. He was thinly clad, twisted his limbs most strangely as he walked, and looked before him with a vacant stare. Just before the cripple reached the brisk pedestrian he stumbled, thus dropping the bundle, which broke, and emptied a string of sausages on the sidewalk.

The richly-dressed ladies near by held back their silken skirts, and whispered quite audibly, "How horrible!" while several who passed by, amused by the boy's look of blank dismay, gave vent to their feelings in a half-suppressed laugh, and then went on, without taking further interest.

All this increased the boy's embarrassment He stooped to pick up the sausages, only to let fall another parcel, when in despair he stood and looked at his lost spoils. In an instant the bright faced stranger stepped to the boy's side and said in a tone of thorough kindness, "Let me hold those other bundles while you pick up what you have lost."

In dumb astonishment the cripple handed all he held to the young Samaritan, and devoted himself to securing his cherished sausages. When these were again strongly tied in the coarse torn paper, her skilful hands replaced the parcels on his scrawny arms, as she bestowed on him a smile of encouragement, and said, "I hope you haven't far to go." The poor fellow seemed scarcely to hear the girl's pleasant words, but looking at her with the same vacant stare, he asked, "Be you a lady?" "I hope so; I try to be," was the surprised response. "I was kind of hoping you wasn't." "Why?" asked the listener, with curiosity quite aroused. "'Cause I've seen such as called themselves ladies, but they never spoke kind and pleasant like, 'cepting to grand uns. I guess there's two kinds—them as thinks they's ladies and isn't, and them as what tries to be and is." *New Haven Register.*

"MAY I KISS THAT BABY?"

To a soldier, far away from home, there is no more touching sight than that of a baby in its mother's arms. While on their way to Gettysburg, our troop were marching by night through a village, over whose gateways hung lighted lanterns, while young girls shed tears as they watched the brothers of other women march on to possible death. A scene of the march is thus described by the author of "Bullet and Shell:"

Stopping for a moment at the gate of a dwelling, I noticed a young mother leaning over it with a chubby child in her arms. Above the woman's head swung a couple of stable lanterns, their light falling full upon her face. The child was crowing with delight at the strange pageant as it watched the armed host pass on.

"I beg your pardon, ma'am," said Jim Manners, one of my men, as he dropped the butt of his musket on the ground, and peered wistfully into the faces of the mother and her child.

"I beg pardon, but may I kiss that baby of yours? I've got one just like him at home; at least he was when I last saw him, two years ago."

The mother, a sympathetic tear rolling down her blooming cheek, silently held out the child. Jim pressed his unshaven face to its innocent, smiling lips for a moment, and then walked on, saying:

"God bless you, ma'am, for that!"

Poor Jim Manners! He never saw his boy again in life. A bullet laid him low the next day, as we made our first charge. —*Ex.*

OUR DAILY BREAD.

Frances E. Gordon.

Close beside us stands the tempter,
And His voice comes low and sweet:
"All these treasures will I give thee,
Only worship at my feet."
And our hearts so weak and wayward,
Long to prove what He has said;
Father, in our hour of danger,
Give us then our daily bread.

In the day when ruthless sorrow
Kills all joy within the heart;
When bright hopes that we have cherished
Slowly from our life depart;
When the storm-cloud o'er us lowers,
And our hearts sink low through dread;
Father, in this time of trouble,
Give us now our daily bread.

When the sunshine brightens round us
All our friends seem warm and true,
And the future with caresses.
Woos us as we still pursue;
Father, let our joy and gladness
Still from heavenly founts be fed;
In the hour of joy's sweet trial
Give our souls their daily bread.

At all times and in all places,
Under bright or clouded skies,
Framed in words of Christ's own choosing
Does this same petition rise.
May both us and all Thy children
Ever by Thy hand be led;
Father, in Thy love and pity
Give us *all* our daily bread.

—*Churchman.*

INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

The Inland Sea of Japan is a gleaming silver and azure plain 200 miles long, surrounded by bold and picturesque hills of vivid green, and dotted with hundreds of islands of surpassing beauty in their forms, groupings, and verdure. The eye never wearies of the study of its terraces of waving wheat, its hillsides clothed in thick green copse, and their summits crowned by the numerous gnarled Japanese pines, outlined against a sky as soft as that of the Mediterranean. Plainly this land has never been ground by glaciers. Whoever would grasp the controlling fact concerning Japanese landscape scenery, must remember that the islands of Japan are volcanic in their origin, and that what we call the drift in geology has never been passed as a gigantic rasp over the conical hills thrown up by force of earthquakes and inner fires. Japan is part of a mighty submerged mountain-chain, extending from the Kurile Islands far southward, and lying on the edge of a great depression in the sea-bottom. There are twenty active volcanoes in Japan, and several more in the Kuriles. The chief peculiarity of Japanese scenery is that the hills have been worn down by glacial action, and so there are a certain sharpness, symmetry, and nameless grace in Japanese landscape views that I have not found in other parte of the world. The tops of the hills are frequently as sharp as they can be without land slides. Often there is breadth on them but for one row of pines. When a delicate haze overspreads the landscape, it causes the hills to appear higher than they are, and the trees on their tops to look unnaturally large. Japanese landscape painting has been criticised for making trees too large for the hills on which they stand; but one glance at the characteristic scenery around the Inland Sea shows that what appears disproportioned in Japanese representations is really a close copying of nature.

THE REMAINS OF RICHELIEU.

An article in the April number of the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* reminds the world of the fate of Cardinal Richelieu's remains. "The King of the King," as the people nicknamed him, was entombed in the fulness of his glory in the vaults of the Sorbonne Church. One day, some sixteen years ago, the Mayor of a little village in Brittany, presented himself before the Emperor Napoleon III. He opened a small box which he brought under his arm, unwrapped the parcel which it contained, and drew from it a human mask. The skin was dried up and wrinkled, the eyes deeply buried in their sockets, the mouth contracted, the teeth perfect. The beard, mustaches and eyebrows were still in their places, and the whole was covered with a yellow varnish like an anatomical specimen. "Sire," said the Mayor, "you behold all that remains of Cardinal Richelieu." In the month of December, 1793 when a Revolutionary party pillaged the tombs of the Sorbonne, one of the soldiers entered the vault which contained the body of the Cardinal, and finding that the mask of the face, doubtless in order to facilitate some process of embalming, had been sawn off from the rest of the head, possessed himself of it and displayed it in triumph to the spectators, who thought that he had himself cut off the great man's head. Subsequently a hatter named Cheval possessed himself of the trophy and hid it in a cupboard at the back of his shop. The 9th Thermidor came; the hatter, in alarm, gave the mask in charge to one of his customers, the Abbe Armez, who carried it with him to Brittany and gave it to his brother. The brother, finding that insects were attacking the relic, consulted the village apothecary, by whose advice it was varnished. It was this gentleman's son who brought it to Paris in 1866, and in December of that year it was restored with great ceremony to its place under the monument of the Cardinal, in the presence of the Archbishop of Paris, Monsignor Darboy, the Duke of Richelieu, and a great gathering of notabilities. Since that day the Emperor has died in exile, the Archbishop of Paris has been shot, and the last of the name of Richelieu has died without issue. The drawing is by M. Maurice Cottier, who died last year.—*Pall Mall.*

Useful Hints and Recipes.

To Clean Matting put a pint of salt in a pail of warm water. Mop the matting well, one breadth at a time, and wipe with a cloth afterwards.

To Put Away Steel articles for the summer, or to leave knives, steel fenders of grates, &c., without rusting, grease the steel well with lard and tie up in brown paper.

Carpets that are left down or put down again after shaking can be refreshed by sprinkling them well with corn meal mixed with coarse salt in equal quantity, and then sweeping it all off.

Roasting Coffee.—Coffee should be roasted over a moderate fire until it is of a chocolate or reddish brown color. A small lump of butter, sweet and good, should be thrown in with it while roasting. This covers each grain with a thin film of grease, which enters the pores of the berry, which are opened by the roasting process. This treatment prevents in a great measure the coffee from absorbing moisture from the atmosphere on cooling. It should then be kept in an airtight canister, and not ground until wanted for use.—*The Caterer.*

Floating Island.—One quart of milk; five eggs—whites and yolks beaten separately; four tablespoonfuls (heaping) white sugar; two teaspoonfuls extract bitter almond or vanilla; one-half cup currant jelly.

Beat the yolks well, stir in the sugar, and add the hot, not boiling milk, a little at a time. Boil until it begins to thicken. When cool, flavor and pour into a glass dish, first stirring it up well. Heap upon it a meringue of the whites into which you have beaten, gradually, half a cup of currant, cranberry, or other bright tart jelly. Dot with bits of jelly cut into rings or stars, or straight slips laid on in a pattern.

Darning Made Easy.—Very few ladies like darning, the reason being, that they cannot darn well, and so the dreaded task is postponed till the last moment. The following method makes darning both easy and pleasant. It will not answer for socks, but for the tears and rents of every-day wear: Take a piece of the material, like the garment to be repaired, baste it on a piece of writing-paper large enough to cover the outside of the tear; baste this on the under side, then darn it evenly, taking up enough of the edges to prevent fraying. When finished take out all the bastings, loosen the paper, and trim the piece on the under side neatly. This is especially nice for a zigzag tear.—*Intelligencer.*

For Yourself.—Feed well, tie your head up in a knitted Shetland or other shawl, and do not clean house in slippers. You will be sure to get into great "heats" and stand about in draughts, so protect the back of your neck where the tired feeling comes. Do not break yourself to pieces with lifting heavy furniture. If there are no men about the house to do it, have the nearest messenger boy in any shop in to help. Clean house with your head as well as your hands, and let your head save your feet whenever it is possible. But, above all, feed everybody well who is helping to clean house, instead of the usual tea and snatch-meals that most women think sufficient at such times. Canned soups come in very well and are cheap.

Youth's Department.

LOVING WORDS.

Loving words will cost but little,
Journeying up the hill of life;
But they make the weak and weary
Stronger, braver for the strife.
Do you count them only trifles?
What to earth are sun and rain?
Never was a kind word wasted,
Never one was said in vain.

When the cares of life are many,
And its burdens heavy grow
For the ones who walk beside you,
If you love them, tell them so.
What you count of little value
Has an almost magic power,
And beneath their cheering sunshine
Hearts will blossom like a flower.

So, as up life's hill we journey,
Let us scatter, all the way,
Kindly words, to be as sunshine
In the dark and and cloudy day.
Grudge no loving word, my brother,
As along through life you go;
To the ones who journey with you,
If you love them, tell them so.

—*Golden Days.*

LITTLE SUNSHINE'S VEIL.

Don't ask me if little Sunshine was pretty, because I don't know—nobody ever did know; and this was the reason why, she had a very wonderful veil, and whenever anybody spoke to her, or even looked at her, she would draw it over her face, and you could not tell whether her eyes were blue or brown, or whether her skin was fair or dark; you only knew this wonderful veil made you think of sunshine and flowers, and all the pleasant things in the world.

And, strange as it may seem, it always put everybody into a good humor just to look at it. No matter how angry or quarrelsome her companions might be, they would generally break into a merry laugh as soon as it showed itself.

As for her own face, a frown had no chance at all. This pretty veil would chase it away before it had time to pucker up a single wrinkle.

Sometimes when anything happened that she did not like, for a moment she would look downcast, like any other little girl that had been disappointed, but soon the veil would fall, and she would be her own sweet sunny self again, saying in the brightest way.

"Well, it don't matter; something else will do just as well."

She had a doll once, which had been given her by her Aunt May, and she loved it very much. It was a doll with the prettiest baby hands and feet ever seen. Now Sunshine was a right careful little girl, and though she had played with it ever since Christmas, it was almost as good as new.

But one day her little cousin, in their play, insisted upon exchanging dolls, and very soon broke off one of the dear little feet. The tears would come at first, and it was a very sorrowful little girl that carried her lame darling to mother for sympathy; but almost before the mother could say a word of encouragement, the sunny veil was in its place, and Sunshine, smiling through her tears, said:

"Oh, well! mamma, it won't matter much, will it? 'cause you know you can stuff the stocking with cotton, and when the shoe is on it won't show a bit. Besides, I can play she's got a 'sick foot' like my little friend Lizzy Lore."

But when, before the day was over, the beloved doll fell on the pavement, and broke the beautiful head all to pieces, it well-nigh broke little Sunshine's heart, and she could but sob her griefs out, for her ruined doll, in her mother's lap.

But, again, the veil conquered; and, ever looking for the bright side, she said quite cheerfully:

"Well, anyhow, I can play with my little old doll, and I won't be so afraid of breaking that; and we can play poor 'Bella' had the croup and died; and we can have a funeral,—can't we, mamma?"

Can you, little boys and girls, guess what little Sunshine's veil was, or shall I tell you?

It was the sweet smile that came from her—always looking for a bright side to everything, and keeping in a good humor, no matter what happened.—*S. S. Times.*

ABOUT TOADS.

I once had a tame toad, and I will tell you of some of the things he did. He would come out from under the porch when I called him by name. His name was Blinker, and he knew it as well as you know yours. I would put a fly or bug on the ground about eight inches in front of him, and he would take a short hop, lower his head and dart out his slimy tongue so quickly that one could scarcely see how it was done; but the fly had gone down his gullet quick as a flash and the toad would look up and wink in a very comical way.

One evening I was exhibiting him to some visitors, and as there were a good many fire-flies—some call them lightning bugs—I caught several of them and Blinker took them in, and hopped close to me as if to say, "That is just what I want." And now a funny thing happened. He snapped them down so fast that some of them flashed out their light—or blazed away as the boys said—after they were in his stomach, and as this membrane of Mr. Blinker was translucent, it looked as though a conflagration of some sort had broken out inside of him. We were all laughing, and presently Blinker himself noticed it and seemed quite alarmed. He twisted one side of his head around so that he could see where the light came from, and then lifting upone fore-foot—it looked very much like a human hand—he clutched at his stomach, and shook it in a way that made the company roar with laughter. Whether it was his disgust at the company, or that he concluded to go in and tell Mrs. Blinker about it, and ask advice, I don't know, but he hopped back to his den and did not come out till the next evening. The company were all there to meet him, and he was presently taking bugs with his usual greed.

Then I asked a bad man for some to bacco, and folding up a piece so that it looked like a bug, I dropped it, and Blinker took it in at one swoop. And right there and then he began to lose faith in me. In a few seconds he looked up with an expression that said: "What kind of a bug was that?" The next minute he dropped his head and looked very solemn. Then he tried to hop, but could only walk. It was a very undignified walk, and he had not gone far before he stood up on all four feet and lost all his supper in the way in which people sometimes do who are seasick. He went home at once.

The next evening when I called him out he was very suspicious and not cheerful at all. Toads have a good memory. I gave him a bug, he looked at it a long time; hopped close, and looked again; worked himself a little nearer to it and took a good long look before he would touch it. He was afraid of that poisonous tobacco, and it will be a good thing for society when every one is afraid of it.

Never kill a toad. They are some of the best friends the farmer and gardener has. They do no harm and very much good. Blinker is a consistent anti-tobacconist; but he lost all faith in me.—*Christian at Work.*

OUR WOODPECKERS.

"Hast thou named all the birds without a gun?
Loved the wild rose and left it on its stalk?
O be my friend, and teach me to be thine?"

When Wilson, the ornithologist, came to this country, the first bird he saw and secured was the redheaded woodpecker. His sensations of delight and admiration were remembered years after, when he gave it a prominent place in his book and described it as the most beautiful bird he ever beheld.

This bird, *Picus erythrocephalus*, is one of our most common woodpeckers, and with such brilliant colors and active habits is also best known. It must be a very unobservant person who doesn't know a "redhead." The glossy black body, with broad band of white across the back, is headed by deepest crimson, the color extending far down the neck. The red-head likes to stay about the orchard in fruit time, and we can imagine his crimson head grows brighter from being so often dyed in the blood of the cherries, and the children know that the best apples on the tree are the ones he has tasted. Wilson says: "He is of a gay and frolicsome disposition, and half a dozen of the fraternity are frequently seen diving and vociferating around the high dead limbs of some large tree, playing with each other, and amusing the passers-by with their gambols." But though he is not above recreation, his general air is business-like, and his business is to catch worms. Not the worm "i' the bud"—he leaves such light work for the warblers and creepers, while he goes after the worm hidden deep in the wood, where only his strong sharp bill can penetrate. What a fine ear he has! See how he gives tap after tap where he suspects his prey, then turns his head one side and listens for sound of stirring within. When assured of it he falls at it with a will, and his vigorous strokes soon lay open the nest of grubs that are eating out the life of the tree. His rat-tat-tat is heard far through the woods - one of the most musical of sounds to saunterers—heard in the open field it sounds not unlike the chopping of a tree, and we know that

"The woodpecker down in the pasture is drumming
A tune on the old beech tree."

Of the six woodpeckers found here this one is the third in size.

The largest woodpecker is the ivory bill, called in the West "Indian hen." A few stay here in the deep woods throughout the year. The body is mostly black, with bright scarlet on the head and throat. The most remarkable thing about this bird is its bill; so long and strong and polished, one is not surprised to hear of the work it does. Next in size is the golden-winged woodpecker or flicker, sometimes called the high-hole. It is one of the earliest birds to come in the spring. Higginson invited us to "come out, for the voice of the high-hole is heard in the land." It leaves late, if at all. I have known them to stay all winter. It is magnificent in coloring, the richest of browns and solid gold, with a blood red crescent on its neck. Unlike others of his tribe this one finds his "grub" on the ground, and only pecks when he is excavating for a nest. Audubon says "their note is merriment itself, as it imitates a prolonged and jovial laugh."

The yellow-throated woodpecker is sometimes mistaken for the hairy, which they resemble in size. The red on the head is more of a scarlet, while the under parts of the body are a beautiful delicate yellow. They seem to love the juice of pines, as I have known them to riddle bark of trees where there was no suspicion of larvæ, but where the sap flowed freely. The hairy and downy woodpeckers are so much alike that many persons consider them the same, the chief difference being in their size. All our woodpeckers make their nests in a hole which they dig in a tree usually pretty high up. The nest is sometimes eighteen or twenty inches deep, and in it they lay five or six pure white eggs. The young have no red on their head the first season.—*Ledger.*

"IT WASN'T FEDDERS ANY MORE."

"Transgressors shall be taken in their own naughtiness," says the wise man in Prov. 11. 6; and so little Nettie found when she went on with her game after mamma said, "Stop."

The little girl was having nice times, she thought, in playing "make believe fall out the window." By putting mamma's big feather pillows on the carpet at the foot of the bed, and then leaning over the low footboard, she would, as if by accident, fall right on the soft white pillows; "and it didn't hurt one bit," Nettie said again and again, as she jumped up to try the experiment over. But after a while mamma came in, and she did not quite approve having such a use made of her snowy pillows.

She played on safely for a while longer, then there was a loud cry, and mamma coming in, found her little daughter badly hurt by her head having struck the floor, instead of the big soft pillows, as Nettie meant it should do. *Now* she could not go down stairs to play doll's party, as her good, kind mother intended, but had to lie on the lounge all day in a darkened room with her aching head, and the beautiful cake stood on the closet shelf until the next day.

So Nettie found that, even for little folks, "the way of transgressors is hard," and she used to say afterwards, "Mamma, it wasn't fedders any more, after you said stop."—*The Child's Paper.*

THE BUSY MORNING WORKERS.

I wonder if our boys and girls who like to sleep late in the morning know what is going on all about them in these early Spring days. While you are asleep countless workers are as busy as they can be. Spring has come, and there is so much to do. All Winter long they have been asleep, and now they are trying to do double duty by being as active as possible. How quickly the leaves come out upon the trees after the bird in its Winter cradle has peeped out for the first time! Not much waiting and standing around. The trees must be in a hurry, for there are thousands of little birds getting ready to build their nests and take possession of the trees as dwelling-places. Tenants don't like to be kept waiting when they have their homes picked out, and the little wives are very anxious to get to housekeeping.

Did you ever read about the different kinds of trades the many outside dwellers are plying? They get about their work by daybreak, when most of the children are sleeping sweetly and soundly on their snowy pillows. Wilson Flagg in his book of birds speaks of them as the musicians. He calls the robin the clarionet player, the blue bird the flageolet, the hair-bird the octave flute, and the golden-robin, the bugle. He says the serious part of the music begins very early—as if the musicians began the morning with their "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." At sunrise the bobolink begins his comic melody. He is the merriest of the birds, and there is never a plaintive strain in his music. He is a very jolly sort of a musician. Wilson Flagg also tells us if a discordant sound occurs in the musical performance, it disturbes the equanimity of the singers, and they all suddenly stop, and some minutes elapse before they start again. You might listen to their morning concerts, and find out for yourself about this statement he has made.

The birds are the musical characters. What are the wasps? They are paper makers. They make paper out of material the paper mills could not use at all. Their nests are made of paper. If you examine one you will see how curiously they are made; but look out for the wasps inside. The caterpillar is a silk spinner. The mole is an engineer; he can form a tunnel quite as well as if he had taken an engineering course in one of our colleges. The bee, we are told, is a professor of geometry. He constructs his cell scientifically; all the great mathematicians in the world could not make them as the bee does. The nautilus is a navigator, hoisting and taking in his sails as he floats along the water and casting anchor at pleasure. The kingfisher and the heron are fishermen. When you go to the ocean beach watch them, and see how skilfully they fish. They don't often go away without any fish, as I have many times seen boys and girls go, with disappointed faces. One secret of their success may be that they keep very still, and do not chatter to each other.

The beetle is a grave digger. He goes about his work very solemnly, and it would be well worth while for you to watch him at his work. In the evening the lamplighters come out and light up the woods and garden They are the fire-fly and the glow-worm. The beavers are carpenters and masons We might keep on enumerating the different trades of these busy little workers, but every boy and girl who has an opportunity of watching the busy life in the outside world of nature will be surprised to find how much there is of importance going on; how much these little creatures God has made are capable of doing.—*Evangelist.*

LEARN A LITTLE EVERY DAY.

Little rills make wider streamlets,
Streamlets swell the river's flow;
Rivers join the mountain billows,
Onward, onward, as they go!
Life is made of smallest fragments,
Shade and sunshine, work and play;
So may we, with greatest profit,
Learn a little every day.

Tiny seeds make boundless harvests,
Drops of rain compose the showers,
Seconds make the flying minutes,
And the minutes make the hours!
Let us hasten then and catch them
As they pass us on the way;
And with honest true endeavor
Learn a little every day.

Let us read some striking passage,
Cull a verse from every page;
Here a line and there a sentence,
'Gainst the lonely time of age!
At our work, or by the wayside,
While the sunshine's making hay;
Thus we may, by help of study,
Learn a little every day. —*Selected.*

THE ROMANTIC NINE.

You cannot get rid of the figure nine by multiplication; and scarcely by any method. Whatever you do is sure to turn up again, as was the body of Eugene Aram's victim. One remarkable property of this figure (said to have been first discovered in 1794), is that all through the multiplication table the product of nine comes to nine. Multiply by what you like, and it gives the same result. Begin with twice nine, 18; add the digits together, and 1 and 8 makes 9; three times nine are 27; and 2 and 7 are nine. So it goes on, up to eleven times nine which gives 99. Very good; add the digits; 9 and 9 are 18, and 8 and 1 are 9. Going on to any extent it is impossible to get rid of the figure nine. Take a couple of instances at random. Three hundred and thirty-nine times nine are 3,051; add up the figures and they are nine. Five thousand and seventy-one times nine are 45,639; the sum of these digits is 27; 2 and 7 are nine.

A REAL BOY.

A real, true, hearty, happy boy is about the best thing we know of, unless it is a real girl, and there is not much to choose between them. A real boy may be a sincere lover of the Lord Jesus Christ, even if he cannot lead the prayer meeting, or be a church officer, or a preacher, but he can be a godly boy, in a boy's way and place. He is apt to be noisy and full of fun, and there is nothing wrong about that. He ought not to be too solemn or too quiet for a boy. He need not cease to be a boy because he is a Christian. He ought to run, jump, play, climb, and shout like a real boy. But in it all he ought to show the spirit of Christ. He ought to be free from vulgarity and profanity. No real, true boy chews, or uses tobacco in any form, and he has a horror of intoxicating drinks. The only way he treats tobacco is like the boy who was jeered and laughed at by some older ones because he could not chew. His reply was: "I can do more than that; I can *eschew* it." And so he did all his life. A real boy is also peaceable, gentle, merciful, generous. He takes the part of small boys against large boys. He discourages fighting. He refuses to be a party in mischief, persecution and deceit. And above all things he is never afraid to show his colors. He need not always be interrupting, but he ought not to be ashamed to say that he refuses to do any thing because it is wrong and wicked, or because he fears God or is a Christian. A real boy never takes part in the ridicule of sacred things, but meets the ridicule of others with a bold statement that for all things of God he feels the deepest reverence. And a real boy is not ashamed to say "father" or "mother" will not like it if I do so and so. It is only your sham, milk and water, half-and-half boys that are afraid to do right. Everybody respects the real boy, and everyone despises the sham, too big for his parents, smoking, tobacco-loving coward, who is afraid to do right for fear of a little ridicule.—*Selected.*

Pleasantries.

There are people malicious enough to say that the rest which Jay Gould wants is the rest of the railroads.

It is stated that an eminent artist lately painted a snow storm so naturally that he caught a bad cold by sitting too near it with his coat off.

One-half of a sheet of paper may record the glowing thought of the poet, and the other half may fall into the hands of his washer-woman, and be used by her to make out his bill on. This is called the irony of Fate.

Artist (on Summer tour): "Ah! Madam, might I have the pleasure of painting your picturesque little cottage?" *Country Dame:* "Wa'al, I don't know. Guess ye can. Ye might whitewash the fence, too, if ye like."

"Is anybody waiting on you?" said a polite dry-goods clerk to a young lady from the country, who had just entered the store. "Yes, sir," replied the blushing damsel. "That's my fellow outside. He wouldn't come in the store."

A dealer in boots and shoes, to make his sign striking, had lettered upon it "*Mens conscia recti.*" A rival in the vicinity, wishing to outdo his competitor, had his sign emblazoned with "*Mens and womens conscia recti.*" The latter was not in good Latin, but it drew the most customers.

Some negroes were listening to one of their color as he read to them the proceedings of the Legislature. When he got down to the bill "to protect and preserve unimpaired the right of trial by jury," old Si spoke up and said: "What's dat mean? Who 's a-gwine to hurt de jury?" "Dat means a heap, I'm tellin' yer! Dat 's a good thing," replied Pete. "Splane it, den! Whar 's de necessaryness fur it?" urged Si. "Why, dis way," says Pete. "Dar 's a gemman down thar at de depo' what was on de jury de odder day, an' I hear him tellin' how dat he didn't want ter gree wid de rest ob 'em, when a big feller came up 'an tole him ef he didn't gree in 'bout two secon's dat he bust him wide open; what you t'ink ob dat?" The bill then received unanimous approval.—*Georgia Major.*

THE MESSENGER.

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☞ We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unaccepted manuscripts.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1883.

AN INTERESTING REPORT.

The Fifty-third Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary has been upon our table for some weeks, but we have failed to make any notice of it for the simple reason that we have not had time or space to do it justice. It treats of a practical subject of universal interest, and covers far broader ground than the particular institution to which it refers, because it is a carefully prepared treatise on crime and its prevention and remedy—one of the most difficult problems that confronts us in the whole realm of our personal, social, political and religious life. It is made up largely of statistical tables which are not, however, mere figures of arithmetic thrown together for the nonce, but comparative statements which shed much light upon crime cause and the best way to deal with criminals These tables, with the logical deductions from them, will convince any one disposed to study the subject, that the pamphlet before us is a most valuable contribution to the department of Social Science. That is what gives it dignity and more than local importance.

The report makes a vigorous argument for the system of "Individual Treatment" practiced in the Eastern State Prison. It holds that there is a difference in men as well as in crimes, and that all convicts, "being subjected to incarceration, the proper punishment must be sought in the special conditions and characteristics of each prisoner," if true reformation is the object to be attained. The statistics of this one institution show that with this method of treatment, 70 per cent. of the convicts may be restored to society as reputable members—a fact which is worthy of the highest consideration.

Yet strange misapprehensions are abroad in regard to this Individual Treatment, mainly because it has been spoken of as "solitary confinement," which has suggested immolations in dark cells and a thousand other things which do not attach to it. The apartments are large, well-lighted and aired; they are supplied with tools, books, and sources of amusements, and the inmates see as much of all their fellow beings, *except their fellow convicts*, as prisoners do under the congregate system. This separation from fellow convicts, is the merciful feature of the case. To this we can testify personally.

Through the courtesy and confidence of the President of the Board and the Warden, we have for several years had access to every prisoner to talk with him alone, and we have never known one, except an occasional professional thief, with no desire to reform, who did not express his thanks that he was not huddled into a promiscuous crowd of evil doers to suffer, it might be from their filthy habits or wicked suggestions. One recognized way to break up crime, is to destroy its *community;* and the man who has any sensibility left, will shrink from the assimilating and deadening influence of bad associations. The system moreover is a protection of the prisoners in other ways. We may illustrate this by the following incident: A few years ago we saw an inmate of the Eastern Penitentiary led across a corridor to see his friends, with a gauze veil over his face. We asked the present Warden whether he expected to keep that man from seeing anything by the use of such a thin covering. "No," he said, "but that is not my object. I want to prevent others from recognizing *him*. A man may be here through misfortune, or even innocently, and I do not want any hardened felon who may be peeping through his bars, to go out and throw it up to the man or his children that he saw him in prison." Any one will see the eminent propriety of the Warden's action, and we dwell upon this feature, of seclusion because so many people think the system is indiscriminating and cruel, when just the contrary is the case.

The report while insisting upon healthy employment as essential to the well being of prisoners, and as measurably remunerative to the State, and to the individual, is utterly opposed to the contract system, which has been abused in some Northern States, and which is always liable to sacrifice every thing else to the idea of making crime profitable in a pecuniary point of view. It says, "A general rule subjecting all prisoners to one punishment; to congregate them in workshops and exhaust from each his contribution of muscular toil to the common stock of labor of the mass so congregated, is but the simplest plan of reducing the totality of punishment to the maximum of labor. This is the practical interpretation of punishment by labor."

It quotes the language of Governor Hoyt, who in his last message says: "In neither of the penitentiaries of this State has there ever been an attempt yet made to administer them on the vulgar, wicked, unworthy consideration of making them self-sustaining. In neither of them has it been forgotten that even the convict is a human being, and that his body and soul are not so the property of the State, that both may be crushed out in the effort to reimburse the State the cost of his scanty food, and at the end of his term, what is then left of him, be dismissed, an enemy to human society."

The study of the interesting pamphlet before us, will help to disabuse the public mind of the idea that prisons are necessarily places of torture, and that the officers are masters of the inquisition. Some people go so far as to forget that such institutions are *penal* in their character and their sentimentality would lead them to think that they should be sumptuous palaces where the worst criminals should be pampered like martyrs to holiness. They forget that the inmates are those who have been judged by legal authorities to be unsafe members of society; that the wardens neither make the laws nor pronounce the penalty against those who have violated them; but are required to see sentences fairly executed, and that this is no easy matter when so many are brought into one place. It is an easy thing, therefore, for a man like Governor Butler, to get up a mawkish sympathy with criminals that would be fatal to all discipline, where discipline is most needed.

But for all that, we are sure that as a rule, those who have most to do with prisons are the best friends of prisoners. We do not know of an Inspector of any institution of the kind in this land, who is not distinguished as a philanthropist. That is the general ground upon which they are now selected, and officers are chosen because of their experience, firmness and disposition to befriend rather than oppress those under their care. Sheriffs must often stand between the mob and accused persons, and the wardens and overseers of State institutions, in a thousand instances unknown to the outside world, protect those in their custody, against the intrigues and intrusion of professed friends.

One remarkable feature about the report we are noticing, is, the extreme anxiety it shows to keep people from going to prisons. It sees the importance of preventing crime. It wishes to nip it in the bud; to arrest it before it makes conviction and punishment necessary. It has its eye not simply upon those incarcerated, but upon those who under existing influences may *become* convicted felons—upon the now innocent boys of every town and neighborhood of the land. It is almost importunate in pleading for the removal of certain causes, in order that well known effects may not follow. In view of the fact that the number of young persons who are sent to the penitentiaries is increasing, and that idleness is the root from which guilty actions oftenest grow, it pleads for an industrial State Institution—to be not even called a "House of Refuge" or "Correction," or even a "Reform School," but a *Trade School* with no marks of a prison about it, and to which the young who are disposed to be vicious, may be sent without any thing like a conviction that may brand them for life.

But we have not room for more on this subject at present, and can only commend the Report not simply as exhibiting the condition of a particular institution, but as presenting the results of vast observation and study upon a subject of vital interest to every one.

The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church has laid an assessment of two cents per member to provide for the expenses of those delegated to attend its sessions. The *Christian Intelligencer* says: "This action but expressed the sentiment that has been growing in the Church, that inasmuch as the entertainment of one hundred and fifty men for ten days is a heavy burden for one Church, and as the business transacted by the Synod is for the benefit of all the Churches, the whole denomination should assist in bearing the expenses of the sessions. Some exceptions have been taken to the action of General Synod, and some Classes even propose to send memorials asking that this action be rescinded."

This is a matter which will meet us at no distant day and must be settled in one way or another. The *Intelligencer* intimates that in the Dutch Church, the growls come from those who pay but little for the mileage and entertainment fund and draw all the travelling expenses of their delegates from it.

We are pleased to learn from the Fredrick *Examiner*, that Rev. Dr. E. R. Eschbach, who has been sick for some time past, is convalescing.

We regret to learn from the Reading *Times and Dispatch*, that Rev. Dr. Chas. H Leinbach, is still kept by feeble health from performing his regular duties. He has arranged with Rev. Eli Heister of Straustown to supply his pulpits for the remainder of the month. We hope that on the return of balmy weather Dr. Leinbach, will be completely restored.

DECEASE OF MR. ANDREW RENTCH.

A postal just recived announces the death of Mr. Andrew Rentch which took place on the 8th inst at his home near Mt. Moriah Church, Washington County, Maryland. Mr. Rentch was widely known, not only in Western Maryland, where he had acquired a large estate, but throughout our Church. Very many of our ministers have enjoyed his hospitality, and his decease will appear to them like the removal of an old landmark. He had attained to the 84th year of his age. An obituary notice has been promised to us.

A little boy in South Carolina has sent $100 to the Southern Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the proceeds of the sale of canaries raised by himself. This shows that there are other plans of making money for the Lord besides corn planting. Indeed the ways in which this may be done are many, and new ones may be suggested in almost every community.

Another fine monument has been built. Dr. Alexander Bruen, of New York, has given his handsome country seat, known as the "Brighton House," at Perth Amboy, N. Jersey, to the Presbyterian Board of Relief, as a permanent home for disabled ministers and for widows and children. It is a handsome place valued at $30,000, and well adapted to the purpose for which it is to be used.

OUR MISSION.

The question is sometimes asked, with apparent seriousness, Has the Reformed Church a mission to fulfil? What is strange about it is that there should be any doubt on the subject. Strange, that the old Trunk Line should ever be mistaken for one of its branches. The Reformed Church in the United States (and the same is true of the Reformed Church in America) is not an offshoot of the original Reformed Church. On the contrary, it is a legitimate continuation and organic development of it.

How old is it? It dates back to the very beginning of the Protestant Reformation. It was born breathing the free air in the land of William Tell, and like him its most zealous and renowned leader had a dart—a spiritual one—for the tyrant, and died in defence of the gospel on the bloody field of Cappel. From this cradle of the Reformed Church it spread in all directions through France, Holland and Germany, and into America, where it is found in most beautiful proportions. Here it has advanced internally and externally until it has become the fairest exponent of the Reformed side of Protestantism in the world, more truly conscious of Catholic and apostolic life, more liberal and free and less bound by denominational straitjackets than any orthodox denomination of later origin. "All things are yours," is its watchword, and it is therefore in sympathy with, and claims possession of all that is good in doctrine or practice, wherever found. Has the Reformed Church a mission in this country?

If not, then it is only because her children are unfaithful to their calling, and unworthy of their noble birth. As a Church we hold a free pass to enter and locate wherever there is a demand, expressed or not, for the Bread of Life. Unmistakable is the need for the Mother of Reformed Protestantism to take charge of our fast age and people and keep open the highway of the Lord. Let other tribes work on; we bid them God speed; but every day adds proof that the Reformed Church in the United States is needed as a teacher and guide. She is the enemy of religious clap-trap of every name, pious fraud, and-short cut, lazy methods of evangelization. Her face is set like a flint against all methods and practices which cannot be legitimately traced to the teachings of Christ and the apostles. Never since the Reformation has it been more needful for the Reformed Church to work than now. She has a mission.

Her mission is to sow her seeds of precious truth wherever opportunity offers or there is ground to receive it. If her apprehension of Divine truth is in advance of the theologies of the day; if she stands fairest and most erect in the apostolic line; then let all the world know it. If we occupy theologically and historically such high vantage ground,—and we do,—then let the light shine and not be concealed under a bushel. Let missionaries of our noble evangel be sent to all parts of our land and into the heathen world. Let all our people arise and work in the common cause.

Other denominations have outrun and outnumbered us, and yet there never was so much room for us as now. And if we are what we think we are, as to doctrine, history and cultus, then, as a young and ambitious lawyer once said—"There is, at any rate, room at the upper end of the ladder." One thing is certain: we will either fulfill the high commission given to us by the Lord, or else our candlestick will be removed and our inheritance lost.

K.

THINNING THE RANKS.

The sad intelligence has reached us of the death of three of our well-known and respected ministers in the Reformed Church, connected with the Ohio Synod. The month of April, 1883, will doubtless be long remembered by the brethren of that Synod, as a period when death was unusually busy among them removing the fathers from their midst. Early in the month, the Rev. Samuel B. Leiter, D. D., who had been in declining health for some years, led the way for the two who were soon to follow him, through "the dark valley and shadow," into "the rest that remaineth for the people of God." Well do we remember the stout form, and cheerful beaming face of Dr. Leiter, as he used to appear at meetings of Synod, where with a zest, quite unusual for one of his advanced years, he entered into all the questions of passing interest to the Church. We saw him once at the gate of his own beautful cottage at Wadsworth, when his face was quite sad from recent suffering, but at the General Synod at Tiffin, he was as buoyant as ever, and we hoped he would be spared for many years to come. But, "Was Gott thut is whol gethan."

On April 23d, Rev. Hiram Shaull, of Sidney, also entered into rest. He was one of the Boanerges in his day, doing faithful work as a pioneer minister in the Ohio Synod. He was mainly instrumental in locating Heidelberg College at Tiffin, when he was pastor of the First Church in that city. Subsequently he went to the South where he suffered heavy losses by the war, and at its close returned again to Ohio, and held several pastorates within the bounds of that Synod. He also was a cheerful minister of Christ, enjoying the respect and esteem of his brethren; though during our acquaintance with him he suffered greatly from an affection of the throat and lungs.

Still later comes the tidings of the death of Rev. John Pence, a still more aged minister, having been licensed at the same time with the Rev. Dr. Winters of Dayton, Father Pence was seldom absent from the annual meetings of Miami Classis, notwithstanding his advanced age, and the great distance to be traversed. Many were the stories which he could tell about the hardships of the pioneer ministry of the days when Ohio was on the frontier. A few of the fathers in that Synod remain, as the Revs. Dr. D. Winters, Dr. Herbruck, and Dr. Kemmerer, and possibly a few others, but the greater part have fallen asleep. We trust that the God of Jacob, will greatly comfort those that remain, and deal gently with them in their declining years. With them all we have had pleasant associations in times past, and we can repeat the words of David: "We have heard with our ears, O God, our fathers have told us, what work thou didst in their days, in the times of old."

V. H.

Communications.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AT LANCASTER.

THE EXAMINATIONS.

The commencement of the Theological Seminary this year was an occasion of more than usual interest. The meeting of the Board of Visitors was fully attended, only three members being absent, two of these on account of serious illness. The meeting took place on Tuesday afternoon, the 8th inst. The examination of the two lower classes was conducted this year in writing before the Board met, except in one study. The examination in this form was rigid and thorough, and the result as submitted proved highly satisfactory to the Board. This method made room for the oral examination of the senior class before the Board in all the studies gone over, Dogmatics, Church History, Old Testament Theology, N. T. Exegesis, Practical Theology, Catechism, and O. T. Exegesis, and also for one hour each for the other two classes. The examinations occupied nine hours, beginning on Wednesday morning and lasting till Thursday at noon. A number of ministers resident in the city were present at portions of the examinations.

THE ANNUAL SERMON.

On Wednesday evening the annual sermon, before the Society of Inquiry, was preached in the First Reformed Church by Dr. Briggs, Professor of Hebrew and O. T. Theology in Union Seminary, New York. A large audience was present. The subject of Dr. Briggs' address was "The Word of God as a means of grace." In the opening he stated that the Reformation brought forward the doctrine of salvation by grace through faith, and also the supreme authority of the sacred Scriptures, but it remained for Protestantism to develop more fully the office of the Word of God as the medium of uniting the two factors of grace on the objective side, and faith on the subjective side, of man's salvation. He then went on to speak of the nature of the Word of God as contained in the Scriptures, pointing out the distinction between the outward form in the language of Scripture in the original tongues, showing the imperative necessity of acquaintance with these by the ministry, and the Word of God, or the holy Gospel, contained in these, as the treasure is contained in the casket. A knowledge of the original languages of the Bible, the exegesis of the text, including the lower and higher criticism, the history, literature and theology of the Bible, were pointed out as conditions for reaching the inner substance of revelation, but beyond these and before these still there is the necessity of a living faith to bring the soul into communion with Christ as present in and through His Word. The whole subject was treated in a clear and scholarly manner, with reference to the problem that is now engaging the earnest attention of the Protestant Christian world on both sides of the Atlantic.

Dr. Briggs is one of the most eminent Biblical scholars in this country, he posesses the the advantage of a number of years' study in Germany, where he enjoyed the acquaintance of *Dorner* and listened to his lectures, is now one of the two principal editors of the *Presbyterian Review*, and is doing good service in the investigations and discussions in reference to the Bible that are engaging public attention. He asserted in earnest terms in his address, the necessity of a progressive theology to meet the wants of the church, looking forward to an epoch that will bring out the still deeper truth of the Word of God in a reformation that shall transcend that of the sixteenth century. As then the church was carried forward to a new stadium of life through the truth of God's holy Word, so there will be apprehended still greater depths of divine truth from the same inexhaustible fountain, to carry the church onward in its triumph over all forms of unbelief. The venerable Dr. Nevin was present and took part in the interesting services.

THE COMMENCEMENT.

The commencement exercises took place on Thursday evening, in the college chapel, in the presence of a large and attentive audience. The graduating class numbered nine members, viz: B. F. Bausman, G. W. Gerhard, D. N. Harnish, A. P. Horn, C. W. Levan, D. B. Schneder, F. W. Smith, A. S. Weber, and J. A. Wickert. Four of these selected in alphabetical order, read essays according to the following order of exercises: Chorus—Gloria in Excelsis. Invocation, creed and prayer. Hymn. Essay—St. Paul as a missionary, Alfred P. Horn. Music. Essay—The Characteristics of American Church History, Benjamin F. Bausman. Music. Essay—The Virtue of Faith, George W. Gerhard. Music. Essay—The Vision of Isaiah, Daniel N. Harnish. Music. Presenting of Diplomas by the President of the Board. Doxology and benediction.

The essays were mainly of a practical character, well written, and distinctly read, and they were listened to with close attention by the large audience. The chancel was beautifully decorated with flowers. Altogether the commencement was an occasion of more than usual interest. The members of the class have prospects of being settled in the work of the ministry very soon, some in vacant charges and some in missionary fields.

REPORTER.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

The members of the congregation, in the Orbisonia Charge, after having worshipped in different school-houses for *twenty-five* years, which was rather inconvenient in some respects, came to the conclusion at length to build a house unto the Lord. Last summer they commenced in faith and hope in God, in their noble and important enterprise, in which the Lord greatly favored them, until they brought the work to a successful completion.

On Sunday, the 1st of April, 1883, the house was dedicated to the service of the Triune God, with appropriate services. Services commenced on Saturday evening previous. An appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. John M. Schick, former pastor of the charge. On Sunday morning a suitable and instructive dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Theodore Appel, D. D. Then the church was set apart and dedicated to the service of the Triune God, by the pastor, Rev. C. H. Leiter, according to the form of the order of worship. Received the name Zion Reformed Church. The house is built of brick 28 by 40 feet, in gothic style, well finished, and neatly and tastefully furnished—a neat and handsome pulpit. The house is located near Shirleysburg. Is an ornament to the place and an honor to the liberality and Christian enterprise of the members. It cost about $1,800, and about $400 remained unpaid. Nearly $300 were raised at the dedication, and the balance provided for.

The Consistory of the Reformed Church at Alexandria, Pa. presented the chandelier; the ladies of the new church an elegant Bible for the pulpit; the Board of Publication at Philadelphia,

a handsome hymn book of the best binding; Miss Kate Grove two handsome chairs and a stand; and Henry Hudson, of Saltillo, Pa., a fine, neat pulpit. To these and all others, who made gifts to promote the good work, pastor and members return sincere thanks for this expression of their kindness. May the Lord reward them abundantly.

Rev. C. H. Reiter has been serving this mission one year. The prospects for the future are encouraging. C. H. R.

ANNUAL MEETING OF GOSHENHOPPEN CLASSIS.

Goshenhoppen Classis convened in annual session in the Old Goshenhoppen Reformed church, Upper Salford township, Montgomery county, Pa., on May 4, 1883. Opened with divine services, conducted by the retiring president, the Rev. Eli Keller.

A quorum being present, Classis entered upon an election for president. The choice resulted in Rev. D. E. Schoedler. The president then prepared and announced the different standing committees.

Rev. Dr. Theo. Appel, missionary superintendent, Rev. John H. Leinbach and Rev. J. P. Moore, missionary-elect to Japan, being present, were admitted to seats as advisory members.

The different brethren read interesting parochial reports, setting forth the doings of each one during the year. All the elders in their order were questioned on all constitutional requirements, each corroborating the statements made by their respective pastors. From these reports we, as a Classis, have reason to take good courage—as all are indicative of a good Christian life and progress in the work of the church.

A committee on religious services was appointed.

The several standing committees presented their reports in their order, and we propose to give only such items as may be of general interest. In the report of the committee on Minutes of Synod, we cull the items referring to apportionments on Missions, Contingent and Sinking Fund, the Publication house, and the Appendix to Dr. Schaff's Hymn Book of 40 hymns, all of which were favorably noticed and adopted.

In the report of the committee on Minutes of Classis, we mention the item referring to the amendments of the constitution handed down to the Classis for an expression of opinion. The following is the sense of this Classis: Your committee appointed by Classis at its last annual meeting to examine and report upon certain items referred by the General Synod, would respectfully state that there are three items referring to proposed changes in the practical government of the church, and for which said General Synod asks a careful examination, consideratton, and expression of opinion, namely:

1. Annual sessions of General Synod.
2. Election of delegates by the Synods instead of Classis.
3. Concentration of church work on Boards appointed by the General Synod.

The committee suggests the following action:

Item 1. Annual sessions of General Synod.

Resolved, That this Classis is not in favor of annual sessions of the General Synod.

Item 2. Election of delegates by Synods instead of Classis.

Resolved, That this Classis does not favor the election of delegates to the General Synod by the Synods, but that the delegates be elected as heretofore by the Classis.

Item 3. Concentration of church work, &c.

Resolved, That this Classis approves of the concentration of Church work, provided it will serve to simplify our present system, and provided also that the Classes and Synods be accorded the privilege of appointing their own Executive Committees or Boards, which shall co-operate with the parent boards appointed by the General Synod.

Rev. J. P. Moore, missionary-elect to Japan, received permission to present some remarks in reference to his contemplated removal to Japan. His remarks were happy and hopeful, and well received by the members of Classis, and received the hearty God speed from the Classis, with the hope that much good may be accomplished by his removal to the heathen, and many precious souls gained for Christ and His kingdom.

Rev. Dr. Theodore Apple also made many pertinent remarks on the subject of Home Missions occupying the attention of Classis for fifteen minutes.

The committee on Overtures presented their report with a number of items, of which we mention, the application for license on the part of two theological students, Messrs. Wickert and Swan. These young brethren will be examined and licensed at an adjourned meeting at no distant day. Also an item referring to provisions for Amity and Birdsboro congregations. Rev. John H. Leinbach received permission to supply these congregations for one year.

Also a communication from Rev. C. U. Heilman, referring to the completion of the endowment of the Alumni Professorship. The subject was favorably noticed and recommended to pastors and their people.

The treasurer presented his report which was referred to the committee on Finance. The report was especially interesting to the members of Classis, showing a much more encouraging state of things than formerly.

The Friedens Church, Friedensburg, Berks county, Pa., on Friday after Ascension Day, 1884, at 2 o'clock, P. M., were agreed upon as the time and place for the next annual sessions.

The choice in delegates to the District Synod resulted as follows:—Ministers Primarii, Eli Keller and A. L. Dechant; Ministers Secundi, S. M. K. Huber and C. H. Herbst. Lay Primarii, John Saybold and Jonas Welker; Lay Secundi, Solomon Snyder and J. Y. Sinderman.

The choice for delegates to the General Synod resulted as follows:—Ministers Primarii, C. Z. Weiser, D. D., and L. K. Evans; Ministers Secundi, L. J. Mayer and D. E Schoedler.

The committee on Overtures contained an item in reference to the change of residence of Rev. D. E. Schoedler, from Friedensburg, Pa., to the City of Reading, which Classis did not grant and adopted the following action:—

WHEREAS, No pastor, whether regular or supply, can serve his people properly without living in their midst, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense, therefore, of this Classis, that each pastor should reside among his people.

Among a number of other resolutions of a home character, we will mention one of more than ordinary interest, especially to stated clerks of Classes.

Resolved, That the stated clerk shall hereafter itemize the reports of the Minutes of Classis and Synod, with a view of facilitating the work of those committees.

Goshenhoppen Classis resolved to meet in an adjourned meeting in Zion's Reformed church, Pottstown, Pa, on the 22d of May, 1883, at 10 A. M., to finish the work which could not be attended to at this meeting.

The committee on Religion and Morals presented an interesting report on the work of Goshenhoppen Classis, which will be published.

Sunday, intervening the sessions of Classis, spent very happily and trust that good seed was sown which will in due season bear fruit. The Classical sermon by Rev. Eli Keller, the retiring president, was preached at 9.30 o'clock, A. M., and addresses on Foreign Missions by Rev. L. J. Mayer and D. E. Schoedler at 2.30 P. M. The spacious church was well filled on both occasions and manifested a deep interest in the services.

No further business, Classis adjourned to meet on the 22d of May, 1883, in Zion's Reformed congregation at Pottstown, at 10 A. M., with singing, the Lord's Prayer and Benediction by the President.

L. J. MAYER, Stated Clerk.

STATISTICS—Ministers, 11; licentiates, 2; congregations, 28; members, 6,296; unconfirmed members, 3,743; Baptisms—infants, 439; adults, 25; confirmed, 337; by certificate, 87; communicants, 5,383; dismissed, 56; erased, 36; deaths, 233; Sunday-schools, 25; Sunday-school scholars, 3,070; students, 7; benevolent monies, $2,551 56; congregational purposes, $11,339.

CONSECRATION OF ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH, CATAWISSA, PA.

Sunday, May 6, was a happy day for the people of St. John's Reformed church of Catawissa. Their new and beautiful church had reached completion, and was on this day solemnly dedicated to the Triune God. The expenses incurred in its erection had been previously provided for by the congregation, except $600, which was fully covered by subscriptions and cash contributions before the act of dedication took place. At the end of the day's services a small surplus was even reported, to be used for fitting up the Sunday-school-room.

The pastor, Rev. G. B Dechant, and his people are to be sincerely congratulated on this happy termination of their work. They have certainly a better prospect before them than heretofore. With a church of their own, favorably located, and that too the best and finest in the place, their opportunities for doing good are certainly better than while they continued in the Union church at the furthest corner of the town. Would that all our congregations, now worshipping in union churches, could and would make such a wise and favorable change!

In connection with the consecration, services were held in the morning, afternoon, and evening of the day mentioned, also on each evening of the week following, and were concluded on the following Sunday by the holy communion. There were present Revs. O. H. Strunck and W. C. Schaeffer, the former of whom preached morning and evening, the latter in the afternoon. The services were quite well attended. The altar, pulpit and font were neatly decorated with flowers. The day was fair. Only one thing cast a gloom over the otherwise happy hearts of this people. Elder John Ritter, who had taken such a lively interest in the church at the beginning, and to whom all looked up, was not permitted to see this day. He was called to his rest. But in one sense at least the church will be a monument to his liberality. And while we could not help thinking of him, we were comforted by the hope that he had entered a better temple on high, a "building not made with hands." W. C. S.

Church News.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

Synod of the United States.

Zeltenreich Reformed Church.—On the 15th of April, 1883, a new chapel organ was consecrated in Zeltenreich Reformed church. The pastor of the church, Rev. D. W. Gerhard, read the consecration service, and Rev. J. A. Peters, of Lancaster, preached the sermon on the occasion.

Augusta Charge.—The spring communion season in the Augusta charge, Northumberland county, Pa., of which Rev. George P. Hartzell is pastor, recently came to a close. Thirty-one in all were received into full communion in the church by confirmation At Zion's church 11 were confirmed on April 7th, 3 of whom received adult baptism. At St. Peter's 20 were confirmed on the evening of April 14th. Nearly all attended a course of instruction during six months previous.

Synod of the Potomac.

Frederick, Md.—The *Examiner*, speaking of Ascension Day services at Frederick, says: "In the afternoon the Sunday-schools of the Evan. Reformed church held their annual festival. Long before the hour named every available seat was occupied and many stood in the galleries all through the services, while others were forced to retire for want of room. Owing to the indisposition of the pastor, Rev. Dr. E. R. Eschbach, the services with the school were conducted by the superintendent, Dr. L. H. Steiner; addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Comfort, and Dr. Dashiell, of the M. E. Church. The church was dressed in festive garb. Garlands of laurel and arborvitæ were with flowers trimmed about the pulpit and chancel. Promptly at 2 o'clock music was heard faintly stealing forth from the vestibule of the church and increasing in volume until it burst forth in a full processional chorus, proceeding from four columns of little girls of the infant school, dressed in white, marching toward the altar, through the several aisles of the church, meeting and passing each other at the chancel and returning as they came. The effect of this can only be appreciated by those who saw and heard it. A somewhat lengthy but richly varied programme was then observed, but everything was done with such promptness and decorum that there was no sense of weariness even to those who stood throughout the whole service. The emblems and offerings of the several divisions of the school were then presented. The emblems and flowers were tastefully arranged on and about the pulpit and altar, while the offerings accompanying them which were designated for the missionaries in Japan, amounted to $126.74. The last scene prior to the close was the singing of "Gather them in," during which the little girls, dressed in white, who opened the processional hymn, were again observed in motion toward the chancel, singing as they came, and this time gathered within the chancel and around the pastor and superintendent until it was crowded with lovely flowers and still more lovely and attractive children, and then was sung the doxology, and the benediction given by the pastor, with the lambs of the fold around him."

Fairview.—A Reformed congregation was organized by Revs. E. R. Eschbach, D. D., and T. F. Hoffmeier, on Saturday, April 28, at Fairview, three miles west of Frederick city, Md. Ten persons entered into the organization. On Sunday, 29th, interesting services were held: first, the newly elected officers were ordained and installed; then seven young persons, who had been under catechetical instruction for a considerable time, were confirmed, one being also baptized, and after this the Lord's Supper was administered. Twenty-five or thirty persons communed. A large congregation was present, upon whom the solemn services seemed to make a deep impression.

The new congregation worships in a church, the joint property of the Reformed and Lutheran churches of Frederick, Md. At this point the brethren, Eschbach and Hoffmeier, have been preaching regularly every two weeks for a year or more, and in connection with each service also conducting a catechetical class. Those just confirmed are the first fruits of this class. Others are looking forward to confirmation at a future communion. The congregation will, for the present, continue to be supplied by those by whom it was organized. T. F. H.

Synod of Ohio.

Beaman Mission.—Three members were added by letter at our Easter communion in St. Mark's Mission, in Iowa. On Sunday, April 28, the Lord's Supper was celebrated in Grace church of this mission. One member was added by the rite of confirmation. The mission is under the pastoral care of Rev. H. Bair.

Synod of the North-West.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Since the 1st of April, Rev. T. J. Bacher has been engaged gathering material for the organization of an English Reformed congregation in the thriving city of Fort Wayne. The day of organization was set for Whitsunday. The above effort will be greeted with joy and well wishes throughout the entire church.

The missionary at that point expresses the hope that 50 or 60 persons will enter the organization. He requests pastors and lay members throughout the church to send names of any of our people who may be located at Fort Wayne or vicinity, so that he may secure their affiliation with our beloved Zion. Please remember this.

TIME AND PLACE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF CLASSES, 1883.

The Classes of the Synods of the United States, Potomac, and Pittsburg, will meet as follows:—

7. Lancaster Classis, in Lincoln, Lancaster Co., Pa., Thursday, May 17, 7.30 P. M.
8. St. Paul's Classis, in Meadville, Crawford county, Pa., Thursday, May 17, 7.30 P. M.
9. East Pennsylvania Classis, in Altana church, Northampton county, Pa., Friday, May 18, 7.30 P. M.
10. Zion's Classis, in Conandochly church, York county, Pa., Friday, May 18, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
11. Juniata Classsis (for organization), in Greencastle, Franklin Co., Pa., Tuesday, May 22, 10 o'clock, A. M.
12. Allegheny Classis, in Wilkinsburg, Allegheny county, Pa., Wednesday, May 23, 8 o'clock, P. M.
13. Maryland Classis, in Westminster, Carroll county, Md., Wednesday, May 23, 7.30 o'clock, P. M.
15. Lebanon Classis, in Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pa., Thursday, May 24th, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
16. Westmoreland Classis, Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa., Thursday, May 24th, 7.30 o'clock, P. M.
17. North Carolina Classis, in Pilgrim church, Davidson county, N. C., Thursday, May 24th, 11 o'clock, A. M.
18. Gettysburg Classis, in New Oxford, Adams county, Pa, Thursday, May 24, at 7.30 o'clock, P. M.
19. Carlisle Classis, in Sulphur Springs church, Cumberland county, Pa, Thursday, May 24th, 8 o'clock, P. M.
20. Clarion Classis, in Salem's church, Emlenton charge, Venango county, Pa., Thursday, May 31, 7.30 o'clock, P. M.
21. Somerset Classis, in Hyndman, Bedford county, Pa., Thursday, June 7th, at 7.45 o'clock, P. M.
22. Philadelphia Classis, in Trinity church, Philadelphia, Pa., Friday, June 8, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
23. Portland-Oregon Classis, in St. Peter's church, Oregon City, Oregon, Thursday, June 14th.
24. San Francisco Classis

NOTICE.

Westmoreland Classis will hold its annual sessions at Mount Pleasant, May 24, 7.30 o'clock, P. M.

Members who expect to be present will please notify the *pastor loci*, so as to insure entertainment. They can take the stage at Tarrs, or, if preferable, they can go on to Everson, where they can take the Mount Pleasant branch of B. & O. R. R., which terminates here.

SAMUEL Z. BEAM, *Pastor Loci.*

NOTICE.

Ministers, elders, and any others, that expect to be present at the annual meeting of Allegheny Classis, to be held in Trinity Reformed church, Wilkinsburg, May 23, 1883, will please inform Elder William Weitzel of their intention, so that provision may be made for their entertainment. Mr. Weitzel's address is Wilkinsburg, Allegheny county, Pa.

NOTICE.

The ministers of the Synod of the Potomac who intend going to the meeting on October 17, 1884, at Newton, North Carolina, will please inform us as early as possible, as it is necessary to have some idea of the number to arrange for transportation.

J. HEYSER, Chambersburg, Pa.
G. S. GRIFFITH, Baltimore, Md.
April 26, 1883.

NOTICE.

Persons desiring to attend the meeting of the East Pa. Classis coming to Bethlehem on the 18th with the 6 o'clock train, P. M, will be taken to the church from there. Those coming any other time will, at Bethlehem, take the Bath train at 10.25 A. M., and the 6.25 P. M., and stop off at *Santee's Mill*, which is near the church.

D. F. BRENDLE, Pastor Loci.

NOTICE.

The brethren expecting to attend the meeting of Philadelphia Classis on the 8th of June, and wishing entertainment, please notify the pastor of Trinity Reformed Church, 1541 North Seventh street, as soon as possible, so that suitable arrangements may be made.

D. E. KLOPP.

General News.

Home.

General Crook is having a hard encounter with the Apaches.——General Grant's mother died on Friday last.——Charles Lyman has been appointed Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission.——The Standard Oil Works were struck by lightning and burned on the 10th inst. Six lives were lost.——The great musical festival in Philadelphia last week was a success.——Mr. Amasa Stone, the millionaire, committed suicide in Cleveland, Ohio, last week, while laboring under mental depression. He gave $500,000 to Adelbert College some years ago.——A terrible storm visited Northampton county, on the 16th inst.

Foreign.

The published reports in regard to Prince Bismarck's condition are exaggerated. Despite his neuralgia, the Prince continues to attend to affairs of State.

Berlin, May 12.—The Assistant Secretary in the Royal Library has been convicted of a charge of distributing seditious writings, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Dublin, May 13.—Eight hundred emigrants, who had been assisted by the Government, embarked at Galway for Boston on Saturday under the direction of Mr. Tuke's committee.

London, May 12.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Japanese Government has proposed to China that they establish a joint protectorate over Corea. China, however, is not inclined to accept the proposition.

Mr. Edmund Leamy, M. P. for Waterford City, speaking at a meeting on Sunday of the Irish National League at Duncannon, County Wexford, at which 4000 persons were present, denounced the Government policy which sought to induce the Vatican to withdraw priests from politics.

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Frequent inquiries being made as to the issuing of the above work, as a companion to the words of the "HYMNS FOR THE REFORMED CHURCH," we take this occasion to say, in a public way, that the committee having the work of selecting Music for the above-named book is making good progress, and expects in a short time to place in our hands the work completed. As soon as it does so, we shall at once proceed to have it stereotyped, and as soon as possible have the book ready for sale. We hope to be able to distribute it before the meeting of the several Synods, next fall. Due notice, however, will be given, so that parties desiring copies of it can obtain them as soon as they are ready.

CHAS. G. FISHER,
April 10, 1883. Supt. Ref. Ch. Pub. Bd.

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We were told a congregation had some idea of endeavoring to obtain 78 new subscribers and secure for their church one of Mason & Hamlin's organs, mentioned in the SUPPLEMENT. Hope the project has not been abandoned. We hope to hear of their being successful. There is time yet to work in the matter.

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Miscellaneous.

A VOICE FROM THE FARM.

Edmund Lyon.

"You say that my life is a round of toil?"
The stalwart farmer said;
"That I scarce can rest from the oft-tilled soil
My pittance of daily bread?
Well, what you tell me in part is true;
I am seldom an idle man,
But I value the blessing of rest, as you,
Who have much of it, never can.

"And surely I never have worked in vain
From the spring to the golden fall;
The harvest has ever brought waving grain,
Enough and to spare for all.
And when in the evening, freed from care,
I see at my farmhouse door
My wife and little ones waiting there,
Oh, what has the millionaire more!

"My children may never have hoarded wealth,
Their lives may at times be rough;
But if in their homes they have love and health,
They will find these riches enough.
The only land they will ever own
Is the land that the strong right arm
And the patient, fearless heart alone
Can till to a fertile farm.

"I have nothing beyond my simple wants
And a little for cloudy days;
But no grim spectre my homestead haunts,
Such as silver and gold might raise.
Around me are eyes that with sparkling mirth,
Or with placid contentment shine—
And no wealth-clogged lord upon all the earth
Has a lot more blessed than mine.

"Oh, yes, I'm laboring all day long,
With the mind and the muscle, too;
But I thank the Lord, who has made me strong
And given me work to do.
For what, indeed, is the idle drone
But a vampire on the land,
Reaping fruit that by others was sown,
And not by his own right hand!"

Selections.

Few can leave a possession to live upon a promise.

It costs more to avenge wrongs than to bear them.

Whatever makes men happier makes them better.

It is a rule to be deaf when a slanderer begins to talk.

Feebleness of means is, in fact, the feebleness of him that employs them.

When God would have us die to self, He always touches the tenderest spot.

Circumstances are the rulers of the weak; they are but the instruments of the wise.

Some who praise and adore the saints in heaven mock and persecute the saints on earth.

We should do everything we can for others, if only to dissipate the thought of what they omit to do for us.—*Madame Swetchine.*

Some who praise God for those who have departed in the faith persecute to the death those who will not depart from the faith.

Experience is the Lord's school; and they who are taught by Him usually learn by the mistakes they make that they have no wisdom, and by the slips and falls they meet with that they have no strength.—*John Newton.*

Some in their sorrow may not know
How near their feet those waters glide,
How peaceful fruits of healing grow
And flowers for beauty by their side;

They may not see with weeping eyes
Upon the dreary desert bent,
How glorious, straight before them, lies
The Eden of their souls' content.

The time may be delayed, the manner may be unexpected, but sooner or later, in some form or other, the answer is sure to come. Not a tear of sacred sorrow, not a breath of holy desire, poured out in prayer to God, will ever be lost; but, in God's own time and way, it will be wafted back again in clouds of mercy, and fall in showers of blessing on you and those for whom you pray.—*Prof. W. S. Tyler.*

Science and Art.

The value of the chief art collections of Paris is estimated as follows: The Duc d' Aumale, $15,000,000; the Baron de Rothschild, $10,000,000; Sir Richard Wallace, $8,000,000; M. Secretan, $2,000,000; including thirty pictures by Meissonier; M. Defoer-Bey and the Count de Greffold, each $600,000; Madame Cossin, $1,000,000; and M. Edward Andre and Mr. William Stewart, $400,000 each.

Not all the mechanical ingenuity of Russia has been employed of late in devising infernal machines for the destruction of royalty. An ingenious Jew, a watchmaker in Kichenev, has devoted two years to constructing a clock which he will offer to the Czar and Czarina immediately after their coronation. At certain hours it plays the anthem "God Protect the Czar," and gives a mimic representation of the coronation. As it strikes the hour two doors fly open, and a model of the Cathedral of the Assumption in Moscow, where the ceremony takes place, is disclosed. Then the gates of the cathedral open. In the interior the Metropolitan of the city, surrounded by gorgeously robed dignitaries, awaits the entrance of the Czar and Czarina, and sprinkles them with holy water when they arrive at the altar. The Czar thereupon takes the crown from the hands of the Metropolitan and places it on his own head, and then places another crown on the brow of his consort, after which the doors of the cathedral close.

Sail and Steam.—Iron has certainly pushed wood almost off the ocean, but it seems less likely than it did that steam will wholly supersede sails. The first iron sailing vessel ever built in this country was launched at the Roach shipyard, at Chester on the Delaware, the other day, and it is expected that many others will be constructed. It is found that there is a growing demand for large iron sailing vessels in England, and 44 of them were built on the Clyde in 1882, 20 more than in 1881. For the transportation of merchandise which does not require a quick movement they are more economical than ships driven by steam. The cost of coal to drive a large ship across the Atlantic makes an important item in the expense of transportation, and by avoiding it sailing vessels gain an advantage sufficient to permit them to offer low rates. As iron and steel make much lighter and more durable ships than wood they will ultimately be exclusively used for the construction of ships, but as sails are much cheaper than steam they will always be extensively used for the transportation of freight whose delivery is not required to be very prompt.

How Dynamite is Made.—Dynamite is one of the many products or combinations of nitro-glycerine, and is about thirteen times as powerful as gunpowder. The discovery of this dangerous and potent explosive was made in 1846 by Ascagne Sobrero, then a pupil in the laboratory of Pelouze, the eminent French chemist, who devoted twenty years of his life to the investigation of the chemistry of oils and fats. Dynamite was patented in the United States May 26, 1868, the patent being granted to Alfred Nobel of Hamburg, Germany, assignor to John Bandmann of San Francisco. It consists of a combination of nitro-glycerine with a substance of great absorbent power, such for instance as fullers earth or rotten-stone. By this composition the explosiveness of the nitro glycerine is controlled, as it were, and the compound is capable of withstanding all the ordinary dangers of transportation, while at the same time its explosive power is not lessened. The process of manufacture is very simple. You take a certain proportion of nitric and sulphuric acid and mix them with certain other proportions of glycerine, which is the essence of fat, to make the nitro-glycerine. To make dynamite you only need to mix nitro-glycerine with some absorbent material—fullers earth is the best—to have dynamite.

Personal.

Jules Goupil, the painter, is dead.

Jay Gould, it is said, has retired from active life with $100,000,000.

Dean Stanley was very fond of the line of the Dean of Chichester which described Petra as "A rose-red city, half as old as time."

McGill University, Montreal, Canada, has conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. upon the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada.

The London *World* says that George Eliot showed the worst possible taste in her furniture and hangings, and that her house was not even well dusted.

W. H. Vanderbilt has withdrawn from the presidency of the railroads he controls, and his relations have been elected to superintendencies, which still keep things in the family.

M. De Lesseps returned home from his month's journey in Africa enthusiastic upon the subject of the proposed Sahara Sea. He thinks the canal of communication, 180 kilometres long, can be cut through in five years, and at one sixth of the cost estimated by the Government Commission which reported against the scheme.

Mrs. Mary J. Stover, Andrew Johnson's daughter, who died a few days ago, left two daughters, Mrs. Maloney and Mrs. Bachman, and one son. There is now but one child of the late President living—Mrs. Patterson, wife of Ex-Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, who was mistress of the White House during the administration of her father.

Prince Kwacho, of Japan, having lately died from diphtheria, in his eighth year, it is announced by the Japanese journals that posthumous honors have been conferred upon him, an imperial rescript having been issued raising him to the third rank among princes of the blood, and authorizing him to be thereafter known as the Emperor's adopted son.

Items of Interest.

Thirty women are employed in a shoe factory in Lynn, Mass., and all of them are divorced wives.

Over 18,000 head of buffalo were killed east of the Yellowstone river, in Montana Territory, last season.

It is claimed that there are now 191 cotton factories in operation or in course of erection in the Southern States.

In Japan last year 2,223,214 telegraph messages were despatched, 98 per cent. of which were in the native tongue.

A trestle bridge across Lake Pontchartrain, on the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad, will be 21 miles long.

Three factories in the United States consume nearly two million eggs a year in making a peculiar kind of paper used by photographers.

Hindoo marriages at ten years old or thereabouts are the cause of such evils that the Anglo-Indian press is demanding their prohibition by law.

The first vehicle to cross the Brooklyn Bridge was a baby carriage and its occupant, Mabel Morrison, is the first baby traveller on the structure.

In 1790 one-thirtieth of the population of the United States lived in cities; in 1880, less than a century later, nearly one-fourth of the population was found in cities.

Gum of the chewing variety brings Maine an income of over $125,000 a year. A Bangor firm sell 20,000 pounds a year, and a Portland man does a business of $6,000 a month.

Virginia's monument to Robert E. Lee will be unveiled at Lexington, June 5th. It is expected that Jefferson Davis will preside, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston be chief marshal, and Major John W. Daniel be the orator.

George Cleeves, the first settler of Portland, Me., landed upon the southwestern shore of Casco Bay 250 years ago, and the people of Portland and the region round about propose to celebrate the quarter-millennial anniversary on the Fourth of July next.

Among the trees which grow in Alaska is one called the yellow cedar, which has a fragrance somewhat like that of sandalwood, and nearly as marked. It is a grainless wood of straw color, and the Russians build many ships of it, for which purpose it is admirably adapted.

The offer of an award of $3,000 made by Harper & Brothers for the best illustration of Alfred Domett's "Christmas Hymn," has created quite a stir among young artists. More than seventeen hundred applications for the text of the poem have already been made by intending competitors.

A petition from inmates of the Allegheny county (Penn.) workhouse, requesting the suppression of the liquor traffic, because it had been the cause of the petitioners' downfall, and would prevent their reformation if they were released from confinement, is one of the latest oddities of the anti-liquor movement.

The combined corps of the Russian Imperial Guard ordered for service in Moscow during the coronation festivities will be under the chief command of the Grand Duke Vladimir, and will consist of 19 Generals, 619 officers, 12,515 men, 3,613 horses, and 22 guns. The troops will commence leaving for Moscow by railway on May 2, and will assemble there in full strength on May 19.

The Prison Association of New York, of which Dr. Theodore W. Dwight is president, finds that of fifty-nine county jails not more than six are in good condition. In only eight are children separated from adults; the number in which convicts are kept wholly apart from the unconvicted is only seven; and in more than half of the jails the sexes are not entirely separated. The jail system of this State is declared to be in no better condition than that of England a century ago, and to be a disgrace to civilization and to the commonwealth. The Association is in need of money with which to carry on its work. Its office is at 65 Bible House, New York.

It may be doubted whether any domesticated animals have a much better time than those heavy cream-colored beasts which, when Queen Victoria used to open and close Parliament, did duty twice a year in drawing the stage coach, but have since enjoyed an absolute sinecure. They are a representative of the animals which in the days when gala carriages were so frightfully heavy were in demand. A chronicle of 1762 records that "William Beckford, Esq. (father of the virtuoso author), has purchased the fine set of Flanders mares lately belonging to Mr. Boreel, Ambassador of the States General, to draw the state coach during his Mayority." The heavy, high-stepping London carriage horses of to-day are chiefly from the Cleveland district of Yorkshire, where they are specially bred for the London market. They are quite unsuited for work in a hilly country.

The ostrich farm near Cairo extends from the Virgin's tree to the desert, and comprises several acres of land surrounded by high mud walls. The greater part of the farm is desert, the loose, pebbly sand being essential to the well-being of the ostrich. There are at present on the farm 120 birds of more than a year's growth, and of these fifteen are female and twelve are male adults—that is to say, they are more than three years old, the age at which they commence to lay. Twelve of the adults are now laying and three are engaged in hatching—one being upon 22, one upon 14, and one upon 11 eggs. Strange to say, the male bird attends more to the hatching part of the business than the female, especially in cold or rainy weather, and, in fact, often undertakes the whole of that tedious duty himself, being only relieved by his better half at meal hours.

The following are given as the official statistics of the Russian armies at the present time. At the beginning of 1881, the number of officers was 33,782, and of the rank and file 858,275; at the close of the year, the numbers were 33,050 and 812,484. In the course of the year, 2,650 officers and 270,161 rank and file left the service; while 1,918 officers and 224,370 men entered. The diminution in the number of officers is due chiefly to retirements. Of the rank and file 210,126 were placed in the reserves, 20,588 were granted leave of absence on account of their health, and 9,687 were struck off the list as utterly unfit for service. The number of recruits was lessened on account of the extension of the period of service to five years for the fleet, the line, the field artillery, and six years for the other branches. As to education, 160,896 could neither read nor write; while those whose learning entitled them to shorter service amounted only to 4,455. In respect to religion, 160,561 were of the Orthodox Church, 22,739 Roman Catholics, 7,245 Lutherans, 8,778 Jews, 7,296 Mahometans, and 365 heathens, besides others in small number. The Dissenters are put down at 1,980; but this must be multiplied by fifteen to obtain anything like the true figure. 177,223 men were between five feet and five feet ten inches in height, and 25,194 above this height.

Farm and Garden.

The cow's feed should be rather moderate about calving time or milk fever may be expected. But full breeding at other times is to the dairyman's interest always.

Now is the time to look out carefully for the heifer calves, as good cows are more and more in demand. The country needs more stock and the best that can be grown. Good heifer calves should not go for "premature veal," nor veal of any other sort.

The bones of young chickens are soft and tender, and hence they should be handled with care. Roosting at too early an age is quite certain to give them crooked breast bones, which are a deformity. It is better to have them sleep on the floor or earth for three months than force them on a roost at six or eight weeks.

A *Toronto Globe* writer claims to have cured his hens of egg eating by emptying a number of eggs of their contents through a small hole, then filling the shells with a strong mustard paste, which he placed in the nests and about the floor for the hens to work at. The holes he pasted over with white paper. It may be worthy of trial, but when a hen has learned to eat her own eggs, we doubt if she will leave it for one filled with mustard, or that the instinct even of most hens can long be baffled.

Apple growing is likely to be extended on account of the increased foreign demand and the success attained in shipping abroad. It is to be hoped, too, that those who plant to supply this market will give the trees more care than most apple growers do. Rapid growth can be promoted by manuring and care, and probably annual crops obtained by not allowing the trees to overbear. The soil of an orchard can be readily cropped for many years if well manured and cultivated, and in that way very little time will be lost in the use of the land.

The New York *Weekly Times* has this to say editorially about the deep setting of milk: "In the writer's dairy, milk set at 45°, in the deep pails of a Cooley creamery was ready to skim in seven and one-half hours, and, after skimming the milk, put in shallow pans in a milk-room at 62°, gave not a particle of cream. The proportion of cream was 16½ per cent.—that is, there were three inches of cream taken from eighteen inches of milk. A common ten-quart pan of milk, three inches in depth, set at the same temperature, had only a very thin film of cream in three days; but when it was moved into the milk-room all the cream came up in twelve hours."

Books and Periodicals.

A Paradise for Gunners and Anglers. Passenger Department Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. 1883. Square. Pp. 96.

This is a very neat little book, which tells all about the hunting and fishing grounds in the Maryland and Delaware Peninsula, and will be apt to entice many to that famous land of the gun and rod. It contains a map of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, with all their inlets, and gives a history of the fruits of the land and of the finny and feathery tribes that abound there. It is profusely illustrated, and will interest those fond of sport. The copy before us, we see by a slip, comes from the author—our old school-mate, Andrew M. Spangler, Esq., 529 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Origin of Music; or, Sounds from Heaven. A Cantitina. Words and melody by William C. Holmes. Arranged by Joseph H. Huber. Published by Joseph H. Huber, Greensburg, Pa.

We acknowledge the receipt of the above music, sent to us with the compliments of the authors, and commend it to the examination of those interested in the beautiful art.

An Hour with Charlotte Bronte; or, Flowers from a Yorkshire Moor. By Laura C. Holloway, author of "Ladies in the White House." New York: Funk & Wagnalls, Publishers, 10 and 12 Dey street. Pp. 144. Paper. Price, 15 cents.

This the last instalment of the Standard Library in the course of publication by the above-named firm. The subject is, of course, an interesting one, and the little book will be hailed with pleasure.

Littell's Living Age. May 12, 1883. Contents: The Gospel According to Rembrandt, Contemporary Review; The Wizard's Son, part IV, Macmillan's Magazine; An Unsolved Historical Riddle, by J. A. Froude, Nineteenth Century; No New Thing, part XIX, Cornhill Magazine; The Last Days of a Dynasty, Temple Bar; A Chinese Funeral, Chambers' Journal; "Study and Stimulants," Spectator; A Visit to Longfellow, Leisure Hour; and the usual amount of poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with the Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Married.

On the 3d of May, at the residence of D. L. Stauffer, Esq., Sherman G. Sandoe, of Ringtown, Schuylkill county, Pa., to Miss Isabella Stauffer, of Union township, Schuylkill county, Pa. The groom is the youngest son of Rev. W. B. Sandoe.

On Sunday, 6th inst., in the New Goshenhoppen Reformed Church, Montgomery county, at the hour of regular service, by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, D.D., Mr. Edwin H. Steltz to Miss Sancta Regina Weiser, only daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Obituaries.

Died.—May 5th, at Pennsburg, Mrs. Matilda H. Mensch, the beloved wife of Dr. J. G. Mensch, in the 46th year of her life.

We desire to pluck a wreath of flowers, in the beautiful month of May, to lay it on her bier. It is so readily done, too, since the valleys and hillsides are proffering them all around, and the many points of her life challenge us. We knew her as a child, maiden, wife and mother, and only and always to her praise. Besides, we are anxious to raise a happy anthem, over against the doleful jeremiad so often sung, about the universal depravity of our age and race. Verily, this was a useful and good woman, a godly and Christian matron She did indeed not cry in the streets; but as secludedly and quietly as the rural flowers grow over the meadows and plains so modestly did the virtues and graces of the Christian woman adorn her character as a wife and mother. In the now saddened family her kind heart sent warm and healthy blood through the household avenues. Very exemplary was it, too, to see the family-coach roll along the Churchway, ladened with the whole charge entrusted it. And this, not now and then, but as often as the bell called for. Why must she leave now? Why could she not be spared yet a little while? These questions we dare not trust ourselves with, lest a swarm of doubts might surround us, in case the answer fail us. Have not others asked them often, and heard only the echo—"Why"? It was written long ago, "What I do, thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter." This, and nothing more! The heart-broken Lord cried: "If it be possible, Father, take this cup from Me!" And only after He added: "Not as I will, but as Thou wilt,"—did He receive strength to bear His heavy load. And so it is with His servants, too. Better to live a short, good life, crowded with Christian deeds, in the home, neighborhood and Church, than to have dwelt long in the tents of wickedness. She has left memorials in the household, in the hearts of father and children, though she has left them early, as well as in a wider circle, which will remain longer than those mementoes will stand which others have been far longer building. Her honored father had left us but three weeks earlier, up in the eighties, and left the door ajar. Ere a flower was planted, or a bird had caroled over his tomb, she followed after. 'Tis dark; but it is and must be well.

Died.—April 24, 1883, Mary Catharine Fluck, of Hilltown, Bucks county, Pa., aged 42 years, 10 months and 10 days.

Mrs. Fluck when in her 17th year, on the 28th day of November, 1857, was confirmed and admitted a member of the Hilltown Evangelical Lutheran Church. On the 12th day of March she was married to Lee M. Fluck, her now surviving husband, who, together with four children, is left to mourn her early departure. The first symptom of disease made its appearance about five months ago, and baffled the best medical skill. She kept sinking gradually, but hope never deserted her; and about the 10th of April she expressed a wish to partake of the Holy Sacrament. On the 17th it was administered by Rev. Beekemeyer. She fell asleep sweetly in Jesus on Tuesday morning, April 24. Her mortal remains were laid to rest in the Hilltown Cemetery on Friday, April 27. A large concourse of sorrowing friends attended. The occasion was improved by the writer from a text of her own selection, recorded in the 23d Psalm, 4th verse: "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me: thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

H. T. S.

Died.—In Mifflinburg, Pa., April 30th, Miss Matilda Fries, aged 66 years and 6 days.

She was the daughter of Rev. Father Fries, who many years ago was pastor of the Reformed congregation here, and by him she was confirmed. Of a large family only a few now remain. The large number of old people at her funeral showed the high esteem in which she was held. A. C. W.

Died.—April 19, 1883, at his late residence, No. 354 North Second street, Philadelphia, Mr. Christian Zetty, in the 61st year of his age.

Deceased was a great sufferer, being afflicted with a malignant cancer. He was patient and resigned to his condition, and said to his friends that death could not come too soon.

On May 2d, from the same household, Mrs. Sallie Gangaware, in the 74th year of her age.

She was also a great sufferer, for a number of years past, but bore her sickness with Christian fortitude. She departed in peace to join her husband, Jacob Gangaware, who had preceded her to the spirit world seven years ago. Funeral services were held at the house and at Allentown, where the burial took place. V. H.

Died.—Near Berlin, Pa. Feb. 23, 1883, Mr. Joseph Brubaker, aged 82 years, 1 month and 8 days.

The deceased united with the Berlin Reformed Church in early life, having been baptized and confirmed by Father Geisey. He had a strong attachment to the Church of his choice and rejoiced at every evidence of her prosperity. In the various offices of trustee, deacon and elder, he served his congregation for many years. He was esteemed as a citizen, and his moral character was above reproach. His illness was of short duration. After a few days of suffering he gently fell asleep, having come "to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season."

We laid him to rest in the joyful hope of the resurrection at the last day. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them." B.

Died.—In the death of John Sausman, which occured at New Holland, Pa., March 31st, 1883, in the sixty-second year of his age, the entire community sustains a loss. Mr. Sausman was an exemplary citizen, and was held in high esteem wherever he was known. But it is especially in the Reformed Church and Sunday-school that his loss is felt. For nearly forty-two years he was a communicant member. When but twenty-five years old his name already appears on the records of the church as a working member. To the end of his noble life he maintained this position. He was elected to every office the church had in its power to bestow, being at times Secretary, Treasurer, Deacon, Elder and Trustee; also on important committees, and a delegate to represent the pastoral charge at classis. He was also a member of the choir from the time of its organization to his death, and Librarian in the Sunday-school for a great many years. On Easter Monday his term of service expired as Trustee, and although to all appearances his end was near, he was re-elected to a full term of three years, not with the expectation that he could serve, but as evidence of appreciation of his past faithfulness and because every one felt that he should be kept in office until God saw fit to call him to his reward. In his will he leaves $100 to the church, of the interest of which $3.00 goes to the pastor's salary, and the balance, after his own grave and those of his parents are kept in proper repair, to home missions.

Acknowledgments.

Home Missions.

Statement of moneys received by the undersigned for Home Missions since last acknowledgment, viz:

Per N B Schmitt, Sec St Paul's Ref S S, Woodstock, Va,	15 41
A friend, in do, do,	3 00
E J Santee, M D, Treas of Christ Ref'd Ch, Phila,	38 48
Rev Geo W Snyder, pastor of 2d Ref'd Ch, Harrisburg, com collection,	18 98
Rev Wm M Deatrick, Treas Mercersb'g Classis from Ref Church, Greencastle, 38 00; Miss Soc Ref Ch, Huntingdon, Pa, 6 75.	44 75
Mont Alto chg, 30 60; Altoona church, 17 04; Schellsburg chg, 2 44; Greenfield do, 7 00; Everett do, 7 73; Upton Ch, Mercersburg chg, 7 85.	72 66
Schellsburg Ch, com alms, 8 20; Orbisonia chg, 44 00.	52 20
Rev J H Pennabecker, Treas Lan Classis, from Reamstown chg, 63 48; 1st Ref'd Ch, Lancaster, 115 76; Do S S, do, 28 00.	207 24
Rev Thos S Johnston, D D, Treas Leb Classis, from Trinity Ref Ch, Pottsville, 10 00; St Paul's Memorial Ch, Reading, thank offerings of catechumens, confirmed on Good Friday, 60 00.	70 00
C A Shultz, Treas Zion's Classis, from Trinity Ref cong, York, 25 00; different charges in Zion's Clas, 25 00; Shrewsbury chg, for Iowa Miss, 7 00.	57 00
New Bloomfield chg, 5 95; Zion's chg, Rev Linderman, 23 00.	28 95
Rev C S Gerhart, from Ref cong, Columbia, Pa, 23 96; S S of do, do, 10 82.	34 78
Rev W A Haas, Treas W Susq Classis, from Mifflinburg chg, 24 75; Lewisburg do, 43 72.	68 47
D B Mauger, Esq, Treas Gosh Classis, from Rev C Z Weiser, D D, 187 40; Rev L J Mayer, 66 80; Rev A L Dechant, 182 00; Rev S M Huber, 102 00; Rev D E Schoedler, 35 00; Rev Eli Keller, 40 05; Rev C H Herbst, 10 62.	623 87
Rev H St John Rinker, from Mrs Rosanna M George, Lovettsville, Va,	10 00
Rev Dr F W Kremer, October 12, 1883, from Mrs Rev H Wagner, for Rev Schwartz, Boston, Mass,	5 00
Dr N S Strassburger, Treasurer Lehigh Classis, from Slatington charge, 32 33; Geo Kleppinger, Tamaqua, 51c.	32 84
Rev W H H Snyder, pastor Salem Ref Ch, Harrisburg,	35 00
Rev I G Gerhart, Treas Tohickon Clas, from Rev Geo W Roth, Tinicum, 41 08; Rev J G Dengler, Sellersville, 10 50; Rev D Rothrock, Durham, 10 00; Rev N Z Snyder, S Bethlehem, 23 13; Do, S Easton, 5 48; Supt Jerusalem S S, Saltzburg, 3 00; Rev R C Weaver, Friedensville, 60 36; N Z Snyder, S Bethlehem, 3 87; Do, S Easton, 14 52; R C Weaver, Friedensville, 14 55; A B Koplin, Lower Saucon, 90 00; D Rothrock, Durham, 40 00.	316 49
Rev J O Miller, D D, York, Pa, from Martin L Weigel, adm'r of Geo Miller, dec'd, legacy left by decedent,	95 06
R F Kelker, Esq, from Rev Jno C Bucher, D D, Landisburg, Pa,	10 00
Total	$1840 02

Wm. H. Seibert, Treasurer.

For Church Extension.

Received per Rev C S Gerhard, from the S S, of the Ref Ch, Columbia, for Emporia, Kansas,	10 00
Rev M A Smith, Nazareth, Pa, for Ref Ch, Lyons, Kan, from Christ Ref S S, Bath, 6 00; S Achenbach, 2 00; W R Odenwelder, 1 00; Rev M A Smith, 1 00.	10 00
Total	$20 00

Washington Mission.

Received per I G Gerhart, Treas, etc, from H T Seiple, Hilltown,	7 00

Wm. H. Seibert, Treasurer.

Religious Intelligence.

At Home.

Two thousand Indians in Dakotah are members of the Catholic Church.

The Rev. George S. Bishop, D. D., has declined the call of the Third Reformed (Dutch) church, Philadelphia.

About one-third of the fund of $1,000,000 being raised by the Episcopalians for church extension has been subscribed.

A majority of the members of the Presbyterian church in Cambridge, N. Y., have withdrawn, and will form a Congregational church.

The receipts of the Woman's Baptist Foreign Mission Society of the West for the past year were $24 174·24. Those of the Woman's Baptist Foreign Mission Society of the East were $54,-301.84. The total is $78,476.08.

The report is current, according to the *Christian Intelligencer*, that the Rev. Dr. Coe, of the Collegiate church, New York, has been tempted, and is still, by an offer of $16,000 a year from the New Old South church, Boston, Mass.

A new Lecture Hall is to be erected for the General Theological Seminary in New York. It is to stand on the Seminary grounds, on the south side of Twenty-first street, and one hundred and sixty-eight feet west on Ninth avenue, and is to cost $50,000.

Bishop McLaren declines to confirm the class at the Church of the Ascension, Chicago, on account of the contumaciousness of the rector, Rev. Arthur Ritchie, who persists in his Roman Catholic practices. Mr. Ritchie proposes to compromise the matter by sending the class to the Cathedral for confirmation.

The congregation of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Covenant has surrendered its charter and abandoned the church property on Melon street above Twelfth, Philadelphia, which will be sold under foreclosure of mortgage. This is the congregation organized by Rev. William W. Newton, a few years ago, when he withdrew from the Episcopal Church.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, at its recent meeting at Rochester, adopted the following resolution in behalf of the women of India:

"There are 21,000,000 of Hindoo child-widows in India. Do you wonder that one of them in narrating the cruel treatment to which they are subjected, said, 'Oh, God forbid that any more women be born Hindoos!' It is owing to the cruel custom of child-marriage and a religious Hindoo law forbidding widows to remarry, with the right of every man to have a number of wives. All this is considered a greater trial and sorrow than the suttee, and the English Government, which has abolished the one, should abolish the other. Therefore, we, the Woman's Missionary Society of America, respectfully petition the Queen of England and Empress of India, whose reign in India has already brought so many blessings to her subjects, to abolish by law this cruel practice of child-marriage, and thus add another jewel to her crown."

The New Orleans Presbyterian Synod, at its meeting, just adjourned, at Thibodeau, La., considered among other questions that of the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister. This matter came up in the shape of an overture sent down from the General Assembly to the Presbyteries for action. An able report on the subject was read by the Rev. Dr. H. M. Smith, Chairman of a committee composed of the Rev. Dr. Palmer, the Hon. H. N. Ogden, and others. The report set forth that the marriage of a man with the sister of his deceased wife was not prohibited by divine law; that blood relationship continued, but that marriage affinity lasted only during life. After an exhaustive discussion the report of the committee was adopted, there being only one dissenting vote. Several years ago the Rev. Mr. McQueen, of the Synod of North Carolina, a man of good standing in the church, married his deceased wife's sister. He was brought under discipline by his Presbytery, and the case was decided against him. He appealed to the General Assembly, which sustained the Presbytery. That decision did not give satisfaction, and the question has been agitated ever since. Now it is likely to be settled by the removal of the prohibition.

Abroad.

Three grandchildren of Garibaldi are scholars in the Baptist Sunday-school in Rome.

The Reformed Dutch Church at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, has been admitted to the South Classis of Long Island.

The Pilgrim's Progress has been translated into nearly all the languages of India, and it is as popular with Asiatics as with Europeans.

The fourth centenary of Luther's birth is to be commemorated in England by the publication of translations of three of his chief works, "Christian Liberty," "The Babylonian Captivity of the Church," and the "Address to the Nobilities of the German Nation."

The Italian Duke of Salviati has issued a public address to all Italian Catholics, urging them to organize a pilgrimage to Rome for next autumn. The Duke says: "We owe the Pope a demonstration which shall compensate him for so much suffering, and prove to him that the true Italy is with him."

An order has been issued by the Pope to all those in authority over the various branches of the Roman Catholic Church, compelling them to send to Rome the bones and ashes of saints and martyrs purporting to have been taken from ancient Christian tombs, especially such as have been received since 1874. The records, bills of sale, and other particulars are also to be sent, in order that the authenticity of these remains may be determined, as many spurious ones are known to have been disposed of by sacrilegious money-makers.

The Presbytery of London, at its last meeting did not adopt the overture to the Synod offered by Mr. Dale, declaring that the Westminster Confession failed both by excess and still more by defect, and asking for some revision movement, but by 43 to 21 it agreed to this of Dr. Donald Frazer: "Whereas the Westminster Confession of Faith, while held in high and deserved honor in this Church, as setting forth that system of doctrine which this Church with unabated firmness teaches and maintains, is found to be no longer so well suited in form and expression as it was in former times to the actual condition and wants of the Church; it is overtured by the Presbytery to the Synod to take the relation of the Church to this subordinate standard into careful consideration, with a view to such prudent and timely action as to its wisdom may seem meet."

At a recent meeting of the Convocation of Canterbury a discussion took place on the Salvation Army, during which the Bishops developed a more hostile spirit towards this organization than some of them exhibited last year. The Bishop of Chichester said he had formerly given a favorable opinion of the Army; but he had been led, by what he had heard in the present debate and by reading Bullock's reply to the "Secret Book of the Salvation Army," to change his views. The Archbishop of Canterbury pointed out some good results achieved by the Army, and the subject dropped with the passage of the following resolution:

"That in view of the present unsatisfactory spiritual state of great masses of the population, especially in large towns, and of the various methods suggested for reaching them, a committee be appointed to consider whether the Church ought to take any, and if so, what special action to meet the need."

In both houses petitions were presented against the custom of using unfermented wine in communion.

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A 31-inch Nun's Veiling (creams), 35c.

The steady increase of our Dress Goods Department must be owing to the constant watch to keep our prices the lowest. We could not afford to cut off dress patterns and take them back, as our rules compel, when others sold at lower rates, so we are on the alert all the time to protect ourselves by marking the lowest figures going.

A magnificent lot of newly imported Lyons Black Grenadines, warranted all silk. The designs are rich and beautiful. Two qualities, $1.25 and $1.50, which is said to be less than half of the cost of importation. Before the goods reached the counters twenty dresses were sold by the sample piece that customers saw in passing. We have some other Black Goods at half price.

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40-inch Butcher's Linen, 22c.
4-4 Drawer Linen, 18, 22, 25, 28, and 31c.
Fine Cream Damask, $1·25; reduced to $1.
Table Cloths, 2½ x 2½, 2½ x 3, 2½ x 4½, 2½ x 5 yards.
A Towel, 22x43 inches, weight half a pound, 25c.
A Damask Towel, 23x48 inches, good and heavy, price now at first hands, 37½c.; our price, 31c.

Ladies' English Solid-color Brilliant Lisle Hose, 50c.
Ladies' Colored Hose, 12½c., hitherto 25c.
Ladies' Long Balbriggan, French foot, 20c., hitherto 31c.
Ladies' Fancy Hose, a fifty cent quality for 25c.
Men's full regular made, (German) Brown-mixed, 12½c.
Men's English Striped, full regular made, 18.
Children's full regular made, at 15, 20, 30, 35c., worth double.

The Madras, Nottingham, Antique, and Tamboured Curtains are in usual abundance.
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Four styles Gentlemen's Suspenders, made in our workrooms at Oak Hall, 15, 25, 40 and 50c.
Balbriggan Underwear, 37½c.; used to be 50c. Good Night Shirt, 75c.

Some lots of Buttons and Dress Trimmings at nominal prices as long as they last. New importations of Paris Buttons open.

Children's and Misses' Trimmed Hats, ready to put on, for $1.50, $1.75 and $2, and upwards. These come from our own work rooms.
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There is a new counter for 9 and 12c. Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons, of which we have all colors.

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15-yard lengths of Summer Silks, 35 to 65c.
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PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices.

MONDAY, May 14, 1883.

FLOUR.—We quote supers at $3.25@3.75; winter extras, $3 76@4.25; Pennsylvania family, $5@5 25, chiefly $5@5.12½; Ohio and Indiana do., $5 25@6·20 chiefly $5.50@6; St. Louis and Southern Illinois do. at $5 50@6 25; Minnesota clears at $5 50@5.87; do. straight at $6@6 75; do patent at $6.65@7 75, and winter patent at $5.90@7.25, as to quality. Rye Flour was scarce and higher with sales of 100 barrels at $3.90@4 for Pennsylvania.

WHEAT.—Sales of No 2 red in car lots in elevator at $1.21½, with $1.21 bid and $1.22 asked on call for May; 20,000 bushels June at $1.23, closing at that; with $1.23⅞ asked early for July and August, but closing at $1.23¾ bid and $1.24⅜ asked for July, and $1.23¾ bid and $1.24⅛ asked for August.

CORN.—Sales comprised 1800 bushels hot, no grade, at 25@35c.; 600 bushels rejected in grain depot at 56c.; 1200 bushels No. 3 mixed in grain depot at 62c.; 600 bushels steamer in grain depot at 64c.; 5000 bushels sail mixed to arrive on track at 65½c., with 65c. asked for early do. for May in elevator, but closing at 65½c. bid and 65⅝c. asked.

OATS.—Sales of 1 car choice rejected white at 52c.; 1 car No. 3 do. at 52c.; 3 cars No. 2 do. at 52c.; 1 car do. do. at 52⅜c., and 1 car No. 1 do. at 54½c., with 52½c. bid and 53c. asked for No. 2 white May.

RYE was scarce, and quoted as salable if here at 70@72c.

GROCERIES.—Raw Sugars were firmly held at 7⅛@7¼c. for fair to good refining Muscovadoes. There were no offerings. Refined were in good demand and firmer at 8¼c. for granulated; 8⅜c. for crystal A, and 8½c. for confectioner's A. Molasses was firmer at 31½@32½c. for 50-test, fair to choice.

PROVISIONS.—We quote Mess Pork at $21 @21.50; shoulders in salt, 8½@8⅝c.; do. smoked, 9½@9¾c.; pickled shoulders, 9½@9½c.; do. smoked, 9¾@10c.; pickled bellies, 12@12½c.; smoked salt bellies, 13c. Loose butchers' Lard, 11½@ 11¾c.; prime steam do., $12.05@12.10; city kettle refined do., 12½c. Lard stearine, 12½@12½c.; Oleo do., 9⅝c. Extra India Mess Beef, $26.75, f. o. b.; city family do., $15.50@16; packet do., $14.50. Beef hams, $24@25; Smoked Beef, 16 @17c.; sweet-pickled hams, 12½@13c.; smoked Hams, 13½@14½c. City Tallow, in hhds., 8 5-16c.; country cakes, 8¼c.; do., solid in barrels, 7½@8c.

LIVE POULTRY.—Quotations were 14@15c. for old fowls, the latter for all hens; 20@25c. for winter Chickens, and 30@35c. for do., as to size.

BUTTER.—We quote Pennsylvania fresh creamery extras at 30@31c.; do. firsts, 25@27c.; Western do. do., 28@29c; selections, 30c.; do. firsts, 23@25c.; imitation creamery, 17@21c.; Bradford county new extras, 25@26c.; York State fresh dairy extras, 23@24c.; do. fair to good, 18 @22c.; Western dairy extras, 20@22c.; common shipping grades, 7@10c., as to quality. Prints, fancy, 34@35c.; good to choice, 28@32c; fair, 22@25c.

CHEESE.—Quotations were: New York full cream choice at 13⅜@14c.; do. fair to good, 13@13¼c; Ohio flat fine, 13¼@13½c.; Pennsylvania part skims, fancy, 8⅜@9c.; do. do. fair to prime, 7@8¼c.; do. skims, 4@6½c., as to quality.

EGGS.—Sales on 'Change at 17½c. for Pennsylvania extras and 17c. for extra Western.

PETROLEUM.—The market was dull and weak for export, closing at 7⅛@7⅜c. as to test for refined in barrels, and 9½@9⅝c. for do. in cases.

HAY AND STRAW.—We quote fancy at $16.50 @17; No. 1 at $15 50@16; No. 2 at $14@15; cut Hay, $17@20, as to quality. Rye Straw was dull at $12@12.50 ℔ ton.

SEEDS.—Timothy was neglected but nominally steady at $1.85@1.95 ℔ bushel. Flax was quoted firm at $1.57½@1.60, but there was little or none on the market.

FEED.—Quotations were $18 50 for choice winter wheat Bran on the spot, and $17.75@18 for fair, with sales of 2 cars at the latter rates.

Live Stock Prices.

The receipts for the week were: Beeves, 2700; sheep, 12,000; hogs, 4500. Previous week, Beeves, 2500; sheep, 10 000; hogs, 4000.

BEEF CATTLE were in large supply and prices were fully ⅜c. lower on all grades. But few cattle sold for over 7c. ℔ lb., and those were extra choice. Forty head of Lancaster County steers were sold by Zach Minich at $6.90 per hundred. They were as fine a lot as arrived. Quotations: Extra, 7@7⅜c.; good, 6½@6⅞c.; medium, 6@6⅜c. common, 5½@5¾c.; fat cows, 4½@5½c.; slippery do., 3@4c. Milch Cows were dull at $35@65.

SHEEP were dull, as the increase in prices West forced drovers to ask an advance here, which the butchers refused to pay, and, consequently, a number were left unsold. Quotations: Extra wool, 7@7¼c.; good, 6¾@6¾c; medium, 5½@6c.; common, 4@5c.; extra clipped, 5½@5¾c.; good, 4¾@5¼c; medium, 4@4½c.; common, 3@3¾c.; Fall lambs, 6@8½c; Spring do., $3@7 25 per head. Veal calves, 6@9c.

HOGS were active and prices were ¼c. lower. This was occasioned by the inferior quality of the receipts. Quotations: Extra, 11@11½c.; good, 10¾@10⅞c.; medium, 10⅜@10⅝c.; common country, 10@10¼c.

CITY DRESSED BEEVES were active, and prices closed ½c. lower, at 8@10½c., the former for common cows, while Western dressed brought 9½@ 10c.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD has just issued an exceedingly atractive little volume entitled "A Paradise for Gunners and Fishers," giving much information regarding the Delaware and Maryland Peninsula, a section of country abounding in attractions to persons seeking recreation during the summer. According to the description given, the Peninsula is truly a Paradise for the Fisherman and Hunter. There, in a few hours' pleasant railroad travel, is found fish and fowl, in the greatest variety, in abundance. The Work, in addition to giving a description of a section hitherto too little known, contains much valuable information on sporting matters, and is profusely illustrated with wood-cuts of a high order. It may be had free on application to the city offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

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